

FARM AND GARDEN

Water is as important as food and should be supplied clean and fresh.

When fowls are permitted to roost in foul, damp houses it causes droopiness.

When the hens are laying abundantly time should be kept before them at all times.

Loose oatmeal is one of the best materials to feed young growing chickens. It can be fed dry.

It is a good plan to keep in a box a supply of ground bone where the fowls can help themselves.

While you have comparative leisure suppose you give the betterment of rural schools and country roads some thought.

A dressing of well-rotted manure put on the garden now will be found a great help. It is difficult to get a garden too rich.

The man who has a sure feeling that his seed corn is all right may be justified, but there are some who are begging a delusion.

Did you forget to let the water down in the pump when the thermometer went down to zero? If you did, the pump demands your attention.

The caution must be repeated about placing eggs where they will absorb disagreeable odors. It hastens putrefaction and lessens their market value.

The champion ear of corn at the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, at the close of the "Short Course" term sold for \$11 to a commission firm in Chicago.

A \$100 dairy cow is rarely met. She is seldom recognized when met. She is never for sale when recognized. Poor feed will make a \$100 cow look like thirty cents.

The United Kingdom now consumes \$30,000,000 worth of bananas a year. Three-fourths of the supply comes from the Canary Islands and the balance from the West Indies.

The Walnut Growers' association of southern California has offered an award of \$20,000 for a practical means of controlling the disease known as walnut blight or bacteriosis.

It is time many of us were getting out of the primary grades of agricultural knowledge. The drainage and fertilization are still in the A B C stage and there have been but a few who have passed on to the next grade.

The same feed, shelter and care required to winter a poor sheep will winter a good one. The difference in the yield of wool or mutton between poor and good sheep is usually the difference of profit or loss in keeping sheep.

In the early days of irrigation it was thought that it required six feet of water to irrigate a crop. Now many would be glad to get one foot. According to a government expert about 25 per cent of land is injured by too much water.

In planning it will be well to plan for profits as well as yield. The yield is not all, but it is a good deal. One will need to seek weak places in the fields and replenish with loads of manure, and then he will need to read, study, observe and practice.

A broiler is a chicken of two pounds or under. A spring chicken weighs from two to four pounds. A stewing or roasting fowl weighs four or more pounds. Broilers are also known as "barbecues" and "frying chickens."—*Boyer in American Poultry Journal.*

In mixing feeds for stock one cannot always depend on the arithmetical calculation as to nutritional elements. Palatability must also be taken into consideration. The best mess for a cow may be prepared and if she does not eat and enjoy it, poor results will follow. The cow gets good results from blue-grass because it is palatable as well as nutritious.

An Ohio man has made the discovery that he can hatch chicks in a bee hive. Upon investigation he found that the temperature of his hives was about that of his incubator. Acting upon this information he placed a sitting of eggs in a hive and in nineteen days took from it some chicks. He says a chaff hive is necessary. Stretch a piece of cheese cloth above the bees and lay the eggs on this cloth. Place a cushion over and around the eggs. Here is something, if true, that ought to convince every poultryman that it is necessary to keep bees.

Cows Must Have Repose.

The well known phenomena of not "giving down" milk is the result of lack of nervous tone in the glands brought about by excitement. The udder is not a container in which the milk is ready stored up at milking time, but an organ in which the greater part of the milk is elaborated while milking or sucking is in progress, by virtue of the agitation it produces. Unless the cow is in perfect repose this secretion will not take place normally. The lesson to be derived from this is that the cow should be treated with the greatest gentleness and be otherwise free from excitement, especially during the time of milking or sucking.

Grat for Young Chickens.

There is no question as to the time the chicks should be given grat, for it ought to be where they can get at it the minute they begin to eat. While almost any material which will furnish sharp bits will do for grat, we prefer, after years of experimenting,

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Strikers in an Ugly Mood—Young Burglars Are Taken Prisoners—Another Great Power Plant for Bait St. Marie—Killed at a Telephone.

The strikes around Calumet are assuming a most serious aspect. Two hundred wood choppers who are out along the Milledgeville railway are in an angry mood, while the Hamilton Street railway has abandoned passenger traffic and is running only cars daily to collect its franchise. Sympathizers ride all cars with stones and other missiles and non-strike men are detoured. Nearly 250 men are on a strike at the Oseola mine and are preventing non-strike miners from going to work. The strike situation on the Hamilton street railway is growing more serious and trouble is looked for. During an outbreak at James River, a stranger, was shot and probably fatally injured by a strike-breaking conductor. Quite a number of shots were fired during the day. Mary Goodrich was also shot in the foot.

Burglars in Hard Luck.

Burglars broke into the general store of Simpson & Dineen at Okemos the other night, secured \$200 in cash and \$200 worth of postage stamps. Simpson is postmaster and town treasurer. The burglars entertained a belief that they would make a rich haul. They went on a house and went south to Waukegan where the sheriff and deputies, who had been notified by telephone, were watching. The robbers opened fire on the county authorities with Winchester and failing to wound any of them, ran, escaping across country, closely followed by the sheriff's posse. They were finally surrounded and captured in the woods north of Waukegan. There were three of them, young men from 20 to 25 years of age.

Another Big Power Plant.

Another rival of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company has been organized in the South St. Marie field. The Babcock Electric Company announced that a new plant will be built this year that will have more than 5,000 horse power to start with, which will be increased as fast as the demand warrants. The power will be used for manufacturing purposes. Alexander How of Detroit is at the head of the concern.

Disastrous Fire at Elk Rapids.

The state building and stock of goods belonging to the Better Grocery Co. was entirely consumed by fire in Elk Rapids last Saturday. Frozen ice hydrants delayed the work of the department and flames spread to the warehouse of the American Hardware Co. In addition to the loss of building and stock, all books and accounts of the company were consumed, including \$10,000. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Electrocuted at a Phone.

Charles Holton, aged 28, night foreman at the Woodward avenue car house of the Detroit Railway, was electrocuted while using a telephone cord. The man was working on a telephone line when he became crossed with the current used for operating the cars. The telephone terminal for three minutes after Holton had staggered away from it to fall dead.

Blind Man Is Frozen.

After being lost three days and two nights without food, with the temperature below zero, Joseph Chertier of Kalamazoo, who is almost totally blind, was found three miles north of there. His hands and feet were badly frozen and it will be necessary to amputate the right foot.

All Over the State.

Yates' new Kalamazoo school house is completed and has been accepted by the board.

Kalamazoo has the usual up to date on the price of potatoes. They are now selling at 5 cents per bushel at that place.

Kalamazoo people are being overrun with mosquitoes, as the present thaw drives them out of the river and into cellars.

Hopkins Station will have electric lights in the near future, as an engineer is figuring on the cost of installing a 300-light system.

N. W. Leonard of New York was found dead in a bathroom on the fourth floor of a Fifth Avenue apartment house with a bullet wound in his head.

The day of section hands on the Port Huron, which was postponed a month ago, has been postponed again to the 10th of August.

Gagetown wants some kind of fire protection and will ask the Legislature for permission to bond the village to raise the money to provide it.

Mrs. Clara B. Kirk has been adjudged insane at Negaunee. Her husband was killed in a railway accident several weeks ago, and the widow's deranged mind is the result of the shock and grief.

Citizens of Dearborn have petitioned the Council to have the village for \$10,000. They want to have the money used to an electric railway to induce the company to locate its power house there.

A big black bear was found wedged in the springs of a freight car near Newberry and the trainmen were unable to account for his presence there. He had traveled many miles in that manner before being discovered.

Edmore merchants have formed a stock company and will establish a cement building block manufactory. The first output of the plant will be used in rebuilding the business blocks recently destroyed by fire in the village.

Excitement prevails at Ishpeming. Hook, the man of many wiles, has just been discovered, one whom that place with his presence and tried to marry the greater portion of the widows. He is said to have posed as a physician while there.

Announcement has been received of the death of Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, aged 101, at Heaven Island. She is said to have many surviving descendants than any woman in the Northwest. She lived to see the first child of the fourth generation of surviving descendants, which at one time numbered 183.

There are, according to a canvass made the other day, 101 employees of the House and Senate in Lansing, not including the press messenger and clerk. Two years ago, including these two appointments, there were 103 employees of the Legislature.

Charles McLaughlin, a well-known blacksmith of Holland, attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head. The ball passed entirely through his head and he lay on his back for some time before he was discovered. He is still alive, and strange to say, is rational and talks with his friends about the act, with no show of sorrow for his awful deed.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Anniversary of Soo Canal.

Two years ago the Legislature adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to assist in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the beginning of work on the Soo ship canal. There was a proviso in the measure that if the United States government did not make an appropriation for the same purpose, nothing should be given by the State. The promoters of the plan were defeated at Washington, and accordingly the State spent nothing. Next July the canal will have been completed fifty years, and plans have been prepared for celebrating the event. A resolution will be introduced by Senator Smith or Senator Mills, providing that the State shall appropriate \$25,000, and Peter White of Marquette has gone to Washington to try and get an appropriation of that amount. He proposed to take the members of Congress and President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet on a boat trip to the Soo and show them the wonders of the great lakes commerce, and the Governors of the various States will be invited to participate.

Maintenance Figures of State Institutions.

The bills introduced in the House Wednesday by Representative Charles E. Ward, chairman of the committee on ways and means, make appropriations for the running expenses of State institutions for this year and for 1905, and the figures show an increase over two years ago of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The heaviest increase is in the appropriation for insane asylums. For these institutions \$724,952.72 is provided for this year and \$887,042.72 for 1905, a total of \$1,611,995.44, or about \$200,000 more than the Legislature of 1903 was asked for. For State prisons the amount is \$120,000 for 1905 and \$130,000 for 1906; total, \$250,000, or \$50,000 more than two years ago. Of this increase about \$20,000 is for the State prison at Jackson. The raise in amounts asked for asylums is said to be due to the constantly increasing number of inmates.

Bill for Jug Cure.

A State Jug cure is the idea of Senator Harry Russell of Kent county, and he will bring in a bill embodying a plan for the care of habitual drunkards. "Under the present law," says Senator Russell, "a man convicted of drunkenness the third time is sent to the State prison for one year. While this imprisonment may prevent him from drinking for a time, it is likely to make a criminal of him. It would be better to send him to some place where he will be treated with the gold cure, or some other method of eradicating the drink habit, so that he may be made a useful citizen and take care of his family. Senator Russell has not yet decided whether his bill shall provide for the establishment of a new State institution, or whether it will provide for sending drunkards to some of the private institutions already in existence.

To Abolish State Tax Commission.

Representative Lovell of Berrien county has introduced his bill to abolish the present State tax commission and to substitute a three-man board to be appointed by the Governor. The bill would make an important change in the present law as to the duties of the commissioners. Instead of being empowered to go into any place in the State and take and lower assessments, upon their own motion they would, under Lovell's bill, be permitted to act only upon complaint that property was not upon the rolls. The commissioners are also required to get information as to the true rate upon which all properties are assessed. Representative Lovell says he has submitted the bill to the Governor, and that the latter has given it his approval.

Christian Scientist Bill Too Broad.

Representative Lord of Detroit declares that the bill introduced by Representative Hild of Detroit, to make Christian Scientists pass an examination in medicine as a condition for practicing, is too broad. The bill introduced probably intended: "Under the terms of the bill," says Mr. Lord, "it would be impossible for chiropractors to practice their art, unless they could pass a medical examination, and you couldn't put a piece of sticking plaster on another man's hand without a certificate as a regular practitioner. It is likely that the person who framed the bill, in the ignorance of what Christian Scientists went much further than he really intended.

May Twist the Octopus' Claw.

Michigan may join the procession of States already lined up in the array against the Standard Oil Co. A resolution providing for a committee of inquiry into the methods pursued by the great octopus in this State, with the purpose of basing action upon the findings of the committee.

Restriction on Stock Selling.

Representative Waters of Washtenaw has introduced a bill providing that no "stranger" person or persons shall sell the stock of any corporation in Michigan, unless the seller has known the buyer personally for at least three months. The fine provided runs up to \$2,000 and the imprisonment up to five years.

General Deficiency Bill Completed.

The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the annual supply measures, has been completed by the House committee on appropriations. The measure carries a total of \$31,022,507.

Local Option by Wards.

Representative Hildson of Kalamazoo has introduced his bill to let each ward or township vote on prohibition of the liquor traffic.

More Features of Dairy Bill.

One of the more important features of the dairy and food bill now before the Senate is that it would give the dairy and food department the right to inspect cheese, butter and other dairy products, in its efforts to secure purity in absolutely pure milk. The bill also provides that the law the other persons as well as alcohol. The terms of the bill would appear to give the dairy and food department the widest latitude in this regard.

Expense Money for Circuit Judges.

The House has passed a bill providing that a circuit judge shall be paid expenses while holding court in any county out of the one in which he resides. As quite a number of the circuits are made of several counties, this bill will cost the State considerable if passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor. It was introduced by Representative McCarty. Some of the members believed there is in the bill considerable opportunity for graft, and a certain thirteen voted against it, though there was no argument. No limit is placed on these expenses.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

M. Rouvier, Successor of Combes, Begins Life as a Book Agent.

M. Rouvier, who succeeds M. Combes as French premier, has been for more than a generation closely identified with the politics of the Republic. He has been repeatedly at the head of the department of finance, in which position he established a reputation which made his name a household one in France.

The new premier began life as a book agent. Subsequently he engaged in the Russian grain trade, and his business journeys to Constantinople.

The Slavery of Sin.

John 8:31-40.

John 8:31-40. "Whosoever shall abide in the word of sin—John 8:31. Jesus is still at the Temple in Jerusalem at the Feast of Tabernacles. The narrative is broken in the older version of the interpolation of the incident of the woman who was brought by her accusers to Jesus. But while the incident is not found in the earliest extant copies of John's gospel, it may nevertheless be true as certainly according to the spirit of the Master, who doubtless one of the "many other things" which Jesus did, but which John did not include in his brief memoir (John 21:25).

The Test of Discipleship.

In response to the words of Jesus "many believed on him." They began to be his disciples. But beginnings are easy. There is a glamour about new enterprises which gives zest to beginnings. It is striking to find that Jesus and his disciples were not only in the Temple, but when the strength of the breath comes hard, one after another drops out and the prizes fall to the few and persevering few who stay in the race. The Galatians started lively at the time, but they soon perished out (Gal. 5:7). It is not the seed which springs up quickly and then withers away which brings forth fruit, but the seed which endures in the soil and stays there (Matt. 13:19-23).

"Disciple" means literally "learner." We are Christians when we go to school to Jesus that we may learn not arithmetic or orthodoxy but truth and goodness. But enrollment does not make a scholar. It takes day after day of application to attain and keep scholarship. Elting Barritt became "the learned blacksmith" because he was unrelenting in his quest of knowledge. Gata was wise because he had the spirit which set about the mastery of the Greek language when he was eighty years of age. Continuance is the condition of true discipleship.

Only by continuance can one keep the rains already made. If we cease to study we will forget all we have learned. The only way to keep the rains past is to add to the present and the future to it.

The Bondage of Evil.

Only those who are in bondage can be made free. The Pharisees saw the implications in Jesus' promise of freedom and hastened to say that they were Abraham's descendants and had never been in bondage. But at the very time, though they were not in any personal, industrial bondage, they were in subjection to the Roman, as their forefathers had been to the Greeks, Romans, Persians, the Babylonians, the Egyptians. In a spiritual as well as a political sense they were bondmen. But no captive is aware of his fetters until he tries to break them. When he seeks to assert his freedom they cut into his wrists. The reply was once made to a man who denied the personality of the devil: "Resist him and see." Whosoever commits sin is a slave. He alone is free who acts his true and divine self. All other action is bondage to the lower nature within us. The law which he asserts his freedom by breaking loose from the home teachings is selling himself at a slave-hold. Some day, like the man pictured in the seventh chapter of Romans, he will discover that the subjection of "the mind" to "the law of sin" is bondage. And like the ancient prisoner chained to a corpse, he will cry, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

The power of sin over his bondmen is exceedingly strong. Devils become habits and habits are character. Prof. William James in that terrible chapter on the Psychology of Habit shows us how nerve energy flows furrows in the surfaces of the brain through which it ever after flows. The redemption of a confirmed wrongdoer may be a task as difficult as the diversion of the Colorado river from its channel to the Grand Canyon of Arizona. But things impossible to men are possible with God.

The Way to Freedom.

It is the spirit of sonship. If one is a bondman, like Ishmael in the household of Abraham, he has not the privilege of an heir. That is a right accorded only unto Isaac, as a son. To feel and act as a son of God, therein is freedom. Jesus makes it free for all men by his sacrifice of his life for our redemption to the Father. This is the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. 8:21). Jesus gives us freedom through the truth. He tells us the truth about God and the soul and sin and the hereafter. What is more, he gives us power to defeat in the truth and to obey it. Ignorance is bondage. When men did not know what a slave was they were slaves of fear. I have become free only when the truth flashed upon him. "The just shall live by faith." There are no blessed falsehoods. Samuel Butler, who lived to write the "Analog," chose in his youth the path that leads into freedom. "I design the search after truth as the business of my life."

The Question of Fatherhood.

The essential relation between father and child is likeness. There is a natural, metaphysical sense in which God is the father of all men. In the deep, true spiritual sense, he is Father only of those who have the spirit of Jesus. The Jews in the Temple court had Abraham's blood in their veins, but they did not have his spiritual life. The real descendants of the ancient Greeks are not the illiterate modern Greeks, but peoples like the French, Germans, British, Americans, who are the inheritors of their culture. Paul reasoned in a masterly way that the heirs of Abraham's faith are his true descendants. "If ye are Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, heirs according to promise" (Gal. 3:29).

Winning Wit.

They were skating by moonlight. His name was Jack Jones. "You have a pretty name," ventured Ernestine, just to break the monotony. "Yes," he replied, softly, "but I wish my name was Jack Frost."

"And why?"

"Because I heard you say Jack Frost often kissed your cheeks."

After much confusion she said he might change his name for a minute.

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"And to me also," she rejoined. "Why to you?" he queried. "Why, it will be a consolation to have the pleasure of missing you," she exclaimed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR MARCH 12, 1904.

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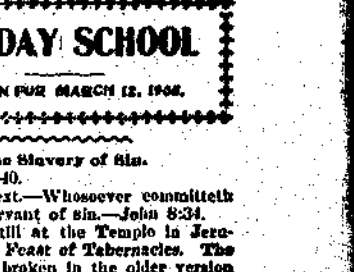
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M. ROUVIER.

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 9.

Judicial Convention.

A Republican convention for the Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit for the state of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the city of Standish on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge to be elected at the election to be held on April 24, 1905; to elect a judicial committee and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before such convention.

The several counties will be entitled to representation in such convention as follows:

Alcona.....	4
Crawford.....	2
Glenn.....	3
Ogemaw.....	3
Oshtemo.....	3
Resurrection.....	2

Dated this 2d day of March, 1905.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
E. M. HARRIS, Secretary.

'Uncle Sam' has taken up the cudgel in the matter of the Chicago beef trust vigorously, having in Chicago subpoenaed 185 witnesses and called for a Federal grand jury to sit March 20, and making full arrangements for presenting complete evidence regarding the operations of the packers in Chicago and elsewhere. This move of the authorities was unheralded, but it is said that the Federal authorities have been quietly at work for the past six months in securing the evidence that will be produced. There is a lot of quaking in certain circles over this investigation.

Attention is being called to the fact the courts have decided that a law is unconstitutional which contains a provision that it must be submitted to a vote of the people and approved by a majority before it can become operative. The requirement, however, can be legally attached to a legislative enactment that it shall become operative in only such counties as by an approving vote may so decide. This situation in the matter of submitting a prospective state law to a vote of the people, will make necessary the submission of such referendum features as may be connected with any of the several proposed primary election bills to the counties for adoption rather than to the whole people of the state as has been suggested.

The Russian Crisis.

The assassination of Grand duke Sergius has accentuated the Russian crisis. The death of the arch-enemy of the common people has incited them to further reprisals upon the nobility. It is now an open secret that the death of other grand dukes has been decreed by the revolutionary party, and as the result the Government is stunned, while the people proceed with their plans for revolution. Throughout the Empire revolution is spreading, and only awaiting the opening of spring for active operations.

The death of Sergius has also revealed more clearly to the Government the attitude of the middle class people comprising the Liberal party. Minor government officials, professors of universities, subordinate officers in the army and in the Government police insist on governmental reforms which will give to the people a voice in the Government, and participation in legislation and in execution of law. This middle class inclines to the revolution to such a degree that if revolution should break out the Liberals would probably abandon the aristocracy to its fate.

The death of Sergius has also exposed the vacillating policy of the Czar as never before, and shown to the people the impossibility of his ever meeting the requirements of constitutional government. He is such a weakling that he holds out no hope whatever of constancy in any reforms he himself may institute or that may be brought about by the people themselves. The crisis is very likely to reach its climax in the assassination of the Czar.

CLOVER INOCULATION.

Editor AVANCE: It has occurred to me, after reading App M. Smith's article on "Barren Pine Lands," in the last issue of the AVANCE, that your farmer readers might be interested further in the government experiments in soil inoculation for the clovers and other legumes, through the culture and transmission of the nitrogen-producing bacteria.

Mr. Smith's theoretical argument is certainly convincing—from a theoretical standpoint. The simple question now is one as to the practical value of these theories.

Professor King of Wisconsin has demonstrated the ability of our sandy soils to take better care of growing plants than the clay loams can in the matter of furnishing sufficient moisture for their needs, merely because of their more porous character, and their consequent greater power to give up for the use of plants a much larger percentage of their water content. This is no longer a theory or an experiment, but a well tested fact.

It is also conceded that, even in such sandy soils as we have many acres of in Crawford county—soils that have had practically all the humus burned out of them and with it most of the available supply of nitrogen—there still remains ample sup-

plies of the mineral essentials of plant food, principally potash and phosphoric acid.

It is also demonstrated beyond cavil that on soils where clover and other legumes can be made to grow successfully they supply in sufficient quantities, under proper cultivation and handling, both the humus and the nitrogen, not only for their own use, but for the use of all the ordinary crops following them.

Granting these three propositions and the fourth—that of making the clover or other legumes grow successfully—would seem to be the key to the whole question.

And once this question is definitely and practically settled we shall hear no more of "barren pine lands," of "sand plains," and "jack pine barrens." It will simply become a matter of the practical application of known laws regarding tillage, rotation of crops, plant growth and food, and industry, and our sandy soils will put to blush the best clay loams in point of fertility and productiveness.

As Mr. Smith aptly concludes, "they (our present 'sand barrens') will not only make good ordinary farms, but they will prove the most wonderfully productive in the state of Michigan."

And the results of the government experiments, set forth in Bulletin No. 71 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, issued January 23, 1905, entitled "Soil Inoculation for Legumes," seem to be wholly favorable as to the practical settlement of this latter point.

For the purpose of this article it is unnecessary to go into the history of the long series of experiments, continuing over a number of years, through which the necessary knowledge of the nitrogen-producing bacteria was obtained, or even of the question of how these clover bacteria bring about the wonderful operation of supplying nitrogen to the soil. That they do so is beyond question.

It is also beyond question that in soils entirely devoid of nitrogen it is extremely difficult to get a good "stand" of clover, or fair crops of any of the legumes. All the old methods of overcoming this difficulty—such as heavy fertilization, the actual transference of soil known to contain the clover bacteria from one field to another, etc.—have been either too expensive and troublesome or too often unsatisfactory in results to be generally practicable.

The main interest attaching to this bulletin is that it gives a method of so inoculating the soil, or the seed, with the bacteria as to practically assure a good stand of clover, even on the very lightest sandy soils; and this in such a manner as to practically eliminate the item of expense, and with a very slight addition to the labor required.

And it is shown conclusively by the experience of practical everyday farmers, to whom small quantities of the inoculating material were sent for experiments, that it is capable of producing better results in soils practically free from nitrogen than in soils where this valuable plant food is plentiful.

In the words of the summary: "In order to increase or maintain the virulence of nodule-forming organisms they must be cultivated upon nitrogen-free media. Growth upon rich nitrogenous media tends to diminish and frequently destroys the nitrogen-fixing power, since this element can be obtained more easily from the medium than from the air."

This bacteria is furnished by the department in limited quantities absolutely free to any practical farmer applying for the same. Full directions accompany each package—usually sufficient for four acres of clover—and the method of application is an extremely simple one, requiring no expensive utensils, merely a pail or a crock and a gallon of water. Either the seed or the soil may be inoculated as the farmer prefers.

Perhaps the most emphatic manner of impressing the importance of this wonderful discovery upon the minds of Crawford county farmers will be to quote from the bulletin a few of the reports given from practical farmers who have tested the inoculation.

In giving these I have selected those only regarding red and crimson clover, peas and beans. The reports on alfalfa, soy beans, hairy vetch, sweet peas, velvet beans, berseem, and other legumes are equally favorable.

RED CLOVER.
G. H. Pearson, Bethel, Conn.—Clover made strong growth before rye was ripe. Cut one ton of red clover the middle of September. Poor, sand and gravelly knolls did nearly as well.

J. H. Coon, Dupont, Idaho—Seed was sown on small plot and has made a good stand about ten inches high. I sowed a similar plot with same seed not inoculated, and cannot find a single plant on it.

J. W. Fuller, Anna, Ill.—Splendid. Got good crop where I had failed eight years in succession.

C. H. Gilbert, Emington, Ill.—A more vigorous growth than where the seed was not treated. Made a good growth where I could not raise clover in former trials.

John McNamara, Shellrock, Iowa—Good. The land was worn out that the clover was sown on, and clover would not grow there without the inoculating material. I have tried clover on the same ground for the last four years and it would not grow.

B. H. Berry, Wayne, Mo.—Have in previous years had very unsatisfactory results in getting a catch of grass and especially clover. I tried the bacteria for this crop and am well pleased with results.

W. Wheeler, Concord, Mass.—The plants were large and very heavy, some growing three and one-half feet high. I am satisfied the result was due to inoculation. (Succeeded April 20, report August 1; only three months' growth.)

W. R. Stevens, Pittsfield, Mass.—Used 8 quarts of seed to the acre with timothy and redtop and have never seen a finer growth of clover. To test the inoculated clover seed on poor soil (or no soil) on a side-hill pasture where to my knowledge it has not been plowed for over sixty years—the soil all washed out and no vegetation growing which stock would eat—I sowed a small plot, sowed clover, and the result was a thick, rank growth of clover, not only where the ground was sowed but several feet below where heavy rains washed the seed

down, thus proving the value and benefit of the clover inoculation beyond the chance of my doubting.

W. B. Felton, Manton, Mich.—The clover on the hills and light spots is fully as good as that on the heavier soil, and the stand is much more even and vigorous than untreated seed on similar soil.

J. C. Lucas, Montevideo, Minn.—Have an extra good stand and the best roots full of nodules of very large size. This clover was grown on land that never had clover on it before.

C. L. Morris, Cabool, Mo.—Sowed two plots. Plot 1 was inoculated and has made a fine growth. Plot 2, not inoculated, has nearly all died out. Plot 1 a success; plot 2 a failure.

J. H. Decker, Sedalia, Mo.—Where seed was treated the stand was nearly twice as heavy.

B. G. Bates, Lott, N. C.—I have a fine catch of clover where I have not been able to get clover at all. In fact, the farmers say clover will not grow here at all.

C. A. Paine, Albion, N. Y.—We had good success with our clover. One-half larger where we used inoculating material.

B. I. Graves, Prattburg, N. Y.—The clover where clover inoculation was used was far better than where sowed without. A perfect success. The inoculated ground the poorest sowed as other seed.

G. T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.—Sown in orchard for cover crop. On October 15 the inoculated seed stood four inches higher than adjoining untreated, while the nodule development was greater. The gain is more marked on this poor land than on fertile.

G. T. Ralston, Freeport, Pa.—Have secured a good stand of clover on an old worn-out field that I had failed to get clover on three times in succession. Regard the treatment as a success.

J. W. Perkins, Flatridge, Va.—The clover is two or three times larger than portion of field not treated. Can tell where inoculated as far as you can see the field.

J. Yorden, Iron River, Wis.—I had sowed clover on same land two years in succession and could not get a catch. I used the inoculating bacteria that you sent me and have a fine stand of clover.

A. P. Bliver, Halifax, N. S.—The clover has grown remarkably strong. The roots are full of little white nodules, which appear to be absent in the roots dug up in other parts of the farm. Soil was a run-out pasture.

P. A. Bonvallet, Wicheita, Ill.—A complete success; crop about doubled on ground where peas were never before planted.

C. A. Brown, Lincoln Center, Me.—Crop about double what I got on seed not inoculated. The stuff is worth a good deal for peas on my soil.

Frank H. Graves, Florence, Mass.—Picked 43 quarts of green peas in the pod. Vines grew from 7 to 9 feet high and continued in bearing for nearly a month. Very successful. Remarkable growth of vines and heavy crop of peas.

H. L. Millspaugh, Pellston, Mich.—We planted four rows of each seed each way; that is, four using inoculation and four without it. The results were very flattering to the use of the inoculating material, fully double the yield.

C. N. Reed, Kingston, N. Y.—Three crops from one set of vines, each crop very full and almost double usual crop in quality. The inoculation has made worn-out soil very productive.

P. Kingsbury, Scottsville, N. Y.—In light sand, soil very poor. The roots were covered with nodules, the vines a good color, the yield good. The nitrogen-fixing bacteria are certainly a success.

T. O. Bailey, Nellie, Cal.—Result of inoculation good. Seventy-five per cent better than those not inoculated. Inoculated did not mildew, the others did.

L. D. Evans, Cambridge, Mass.—The beans and peas that I put in early in the season have grown marvelously well, and in soil that did not seem sufficiently fertile to raise anything but tin cans and rubbish.

B. B. Stevens, Brinton, Mich.—The plants are more vigorous and better podded. Estimated increase of yield not less than 25 per cent. Am well pleased with the experiment.

V. P. Banker, Crescon, Pa.—On a plot of ground which never before would raise a crop of beans had a marvelous crop this year, the heaviest ever raised in this locality. Planted seven rows in the middle of the field not inoculated, and the old conditions prevailed.

J. Wheeler, Northeast, Pa.—Result of inoculation splendid. Refugee beans for canning factory. One-third acre yielded \$50 to \$60 clear profit. I think it cannot be beat by use of fertilizer.

From these reports, taken here and there from the large number given in the bulletin, it will be seen that there is at least sufficient foundation for the hope that the question of securing a profitable stand of clover and paying crops of the other legumes, on our poorest sandy soils is practically settled.

I trust that every farmer reader of the AVANCE will at least go to the trouble of writing to the Department of Agriculture and securing a copy of this bulletin. It seems to me that its perusal cannot fail to convince them that it marks a new era in the advancement of our sandy soils and our poor pine lands—and means money in their pockets.

J. L. HANNES.
Grayling, March 4, 1905.

The war cloud hovers over the Balkan peninsula once more and it is expected that when spring comes and the snows melt and run down the mountains, there will be something doing in that section of the world. The revolutionary element in Macedonia has obtained funds in some manner, and is said to be well supplied with arms and ammunition, while the Bulgarian government has been preparing for war all winter, and is likely to provoke an invasion by the Turks, which has been prevented by Russian influence for the last three years. Being no longer in a position to inter-

Fifty Times the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRIDE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

vene with arms, Russia will not have so much influence. In fact it is believed to be the intention of the autocrat to invade Bulgaria at the slightest provocation, and this will not be lacking, because the Macedonian committee is ready to send revolutionary parties across as soon as the snow is gone and their hiding places in the mountains are accessible. It is understood that Serbia has agreed to stand with Bulgaria if the latter is attacked, and the Albanians, who occupy the territory west of Macedonia, are already in revolt against their Turkish oppressors. The situation is so acute that Austria, Russia, Germany and England have all served notice upon Bulgaria and Serbia that they must not give any aid or comfort to the revolutionary bands in Macedonia, because if Turkey retaliates the entire Balkan peninsula will be instantly involved in war. It will thus be understood that there is likely to be some interesting developments elsewhere than in Manchuria at an early date, despite the earnest efforts of peace advocates. The millennium is yet far off.

—Bay City Tribune.

Agonizing Burns

Are instantly relieved and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., says: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain and healed it without a scar." Also heals all sores and wounds. 25c at L. Fournier, druggist.

Card of Thanks.

For the kindly attention and constant assistance of our friends during the sickness and at the final obsequies of our daughter and sister, we desire to express our most sincere thanks and especially to members of the lodge to which she belonged, and to Mrs. J. C. Burton and her family. Words fail to express our gratitude in such time of sorrow.

MR. AND MRS. THOS. INGLEY AND FAMILY.

Grave Trouble Foreseen.

It needs but little foresight to tell that when your stomach and liver are badly affected grave trouble is ahead, unless you take the proper medicine for your disease, as Mrs. John A. Young of Clay, N. Y., did. She says: "I had neuralgia of the liver and stomach, my heart was weakened, and I could not eat. I was very bad for a long time, but in a few days I found just what I wanted, for they quickly relieved and cured me." Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by L. Fournier, druggist, at 50c a bottle.

The Secret of Success.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction. And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't it a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had un-failing success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders—that it has proved itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty-five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints—a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles 25 cents, regular size 75 cents. For sale by L. Fournier.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1905.

Present, Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Howard and Gladys Ingley, minors.

Thomas Ingley, having filed in said court a petition praying that Joseph Burton or some other suitable person be appointed guardian of the persons and estates of said minors.

It is ordered that the 28th day of March, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper published and circulating in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, MAR 9-4w Judge of Probate.

Oo TO

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Groceries, Shoes,

Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in

Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,

Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and

Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

DR. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Specialists in the Treatment of Nervous, Blood, Skin and Special Diseases of Men and Women. Established 20 years.

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through excesses. One Anderson was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I sowed my wild oats when young. A change came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, bloated, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back weak, restless at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse, I became reckless and contracted other diseases. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Dr. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest specialists in the country."

READER—We guarantee to cure you or no pay. You run no risk. We have a reputation and business at stake. We will pay \$1,000 for any case we take that our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will not cure. We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Varicose Veins, Alcohol Poisoning, Rheumatism, Consumption, Freckles, Eruptions, etc. Books free. Call or write for Question List for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, Co. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Watch this space

FOR

NEW AD.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

Stylish Suits.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SUOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut. Agency for Roberts's Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STARS LAUNDRY, MAY CITY.

The McKay House.

A. Pearsall, Prop.

Rates - \$1.00 Per Day

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Scientific American.

A handily illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Published by Munn & Co., 310 Broadway, New York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

The Mackinac Island Division

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 31, 1904. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

Day City, Grayling	Train No.	Grayling, Mackinac
LV. ARR.	LV. ARR.	LV. ARR.
11:00 am 4:40 am	207	4:40 am 7:30 am
11:02 am 1:50 pm	201	1:55 pm 4:30 pm
10:10 am 1:10 pm	203	2:10 pm 5:30 pm
7:50 am 11:40 am	99	8:30 am 6:40 pm
6:30 am 4:35 pm	97	8:30 am 6:40 pm
ARR. LV.	ARR. LV.	ARR. LV.
5:15 pm 2:10 pm	208	2:05 pm 11:15 am
3:30 am 12:45 am	202	12:44 am 10:05 pm
	204	10:15 pm 6:45 pm
10:45 am 7:10 am	98	4:00 pm 6:15 am
4:55 pm 6:30 am	96	

O. W. HUGGINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.
L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Trains Run by Nickel Plate or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

P. M.	STATIONS.	P. M.
4:30	Dep. Frederic..... Arr.	12 15
	..... An Sauble River.....	
14 50	..... Fayette.....	11 55
5 05	Arr. Deward..... Arr.	11 40
	..... Manistee River.....	
15 20	..... Blue Lake Junction.....	11 20
	..... Squaw Lake.....	
	..... Blue Lake.....	
15 25	..... Mancelona Road.....	11 15
15 37	..... Lake Harold.....	11 05
6 00	Arr. Alba..... Dep.	10 50
16 20	..... Green River.....	10 30
16 35	..... Gravel Camp.....	9 40
16 40	..... Jordan River.....	9 30
16 45	..... Wards.....	19 20
7 15 Arr.	..... South Arm..... Dep.	9 00
P. M.	(East Jordan.)	A. M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARENCE HALL, Gen. Manager.
W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

FOR

Fire Insurance

-CALL ON-
O. Palmer.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 9.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want your money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the Avalanche continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Local and Neighboring News.

All hands are grabbing at Sorenson's.

Band concert at the opera house, March 10.

A writing desk with the lucky grab at Sorenson's.

Band Boys' Concert—Opera House, tomorrow evening.

Take a peep at Sorenson's new ad. It is worth reading.

For Sale—A good new milch cow. Enquire at this office.

Henry Bates of Maple Forest lost a fine cow last Saturday.

For Sale—New six-room house and lot. Enquire at this office.

The Central Drug Store ad this week offers an opportunity.

C. F. Kelsey of Frederic was among our callers Tuesday, jolly as ever.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day home in Grayling.

Victor Berlin has returned from his western trip and reports a most enjoyable time.

Have you grabbed? At Sorenson's. What do you grab? Anything you want.

The Flagg blacksmith shop is open for business again and you can bring on your work.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Johnson of Maple Forest, on March 4, 1905, a baby boy.

Do not forget the date of the band concert, Friday evening, March 10, at the opera house.

Take Red Spruce and White Pine for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's drug store.

Red Spruce and White Pine will prevent pneumonia if taken in time. Fournier's drug store.

The family of E. B. Turner left last week to join him in Wisconsin, where it is claimed he is located.

Hear the celebrated Liberator "Sante Polka," concert solo by Professor Clark, at the band concert.

A second-hand sewing machine, as good as new and first-class, for sale at this office for one quarter value.

The township treasurers are making their tax settlement with the county office. All report a fairly prompt payment.

Hon. Thomas E. Double had time to shake hands with a few friends between trains Tuesday, on his way from home to Lansing.

Mrs. Woodworth is east looking after the latest in millinery and the ladies are all beginning to figure the time till Easter.

We are in our new office and shall be "at home" as soon as we are thro' with paint, putty and whitewash, all of which is needed for looks, but as it is we are pretty comfortable, thank you.

The ladies of the G. A. R. will give a green supper at the G. A. R. hall on Friday, March 17, from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are invited. Fifteen cents pays the bill.

ROSSETTA POND, Secretary.

The M. C. R. R. will give rates for the May Musical Festival, Saginaw, Mich., May 22-23, 1905, one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip. Date of sale, May 22 and 23; return, May 24.

L. HERRICK, Agent.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church society will meet at the home of Miss Williams, tomorrow, Friday, afternoon, to make further arrangements for the bazaar to be held next month. All members are urged to be present.

Myers' serenade, "Angelic Choir," is one of the most delightful compositions the band boys have ever given at any of their concerts. It is exquisitely beautiful music. It is the sixth number on the concert program tomorrow evening at the opera house.

We believe that Grayling is now entering on an era of unprecedented prosperity. Business already here will be expanded and in our next issue we expect to give details of a new industry, which makes the above assertion an assured fact.

Monday morning's train was derailed this side of Roscommon by the rails spreading. The engine and every coach but two left the track, and it seemed almost a miracle that they were not ditched. No one was hurt, except by fright. A train went down from here and brought in the passengers about seven o'clock.

Died—At the home of her father, Thomas Ingley, Thursday, March 2, Mary E. Wheeler, aged 33 years.

The deceased had been a resident of our village for twenty-two years. She leaves two children, with the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ingley, and her sister and three brothers, to mourn her loss. She was an active member of the L. O. T. M. M. and the Loyal Guards. The funeral was conducted from St. Mary's Catholic church, Saturday morning, Assistant Pastor J. J. Rieas officiating. The large concourse of people in attendance and the profuse floral offerings attested the personal regard of many friends.

School Notes.

Mr. Bradley has finished the story of "My Mamie Rose," and is now reading a few chapters from "Training of Wild Animals," by that prince of trainers, Frank Bouwlok.

Floyd Taylor, Velma Farrak, Ethel Hoyt, Bertha Woodburn and Laura London, all of whom have been taking normal work, are taking the teachers' examination today.

Geometry is now reviewing for final examination in plane. After taking the test they will take up solid, and hope to make a good start before work closes in June.

Mr. Bradley has taken the seventh grade arithmetic class, which numbers thirty boys and girls. This gives him all the arithmetic work above the sixth grade.

Physics class performed experiments along the line of electroplating Tuesday.

Does it not seem to one not interested that when a young man reaches the high position of senior, that he had ought to lose that childish attitude, "Dear? Boy, be sure you are right, then go ahead."

The following students in grade five have not been absent or tardy during the month ending March 4: Margaret Chambers, Harry Osha, Johannes Jorgensen, Basile McCullough, Olive Sheldon, Eugene Smith, Selwin Dester, Adolph Peterson and Clifford Hoyt.

One more month and then Easter vacation! After which comes the final spurt and all is over.

Why is one of our teachers so fond of the study of electricity? Ask her.

Mr. Bradley gave the normals a talk on the life and work of Wisconsin's newly elected senator, Robert La Follette, last Monday.

Rev. Wills closed his meetings here last Sunday evening and is this week at Wolverine.

Evangelists Swartz and Flah are holding meetings every evening this week in the M. E. church.

An eight-pound boy came to live with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Moon, March 7. "Grandpa" says it is a "full moon."

Miss Teresa Goudrow and Capt. Daniel McFadyen of West Bay City were married by Rev. J. J. Rieas, at St. Mary's church, Tuesday at 9 a. m.

The bride and groom left for the afternoon train. The bride will wear with her the best wishes of many friends.

O. F. Barnes has bought 250 head of Hereford steers to start on the ranch in South Branch. Our people and the people of the state will hear from this ranch in a way that will give the lie to the croakers. He will put in two hundred and fifty acres this year to alfalfa and red clovers and the legumes of other kinds.

O. F. Barnes of South Branch has bought a thousand pounds of cowpeas which were raised in Ugemaw county, which he will sow this spring on his ranch. He will also put in twenty acres of alfalfa, all of which will be treated with the clover bacteria, which he has arranged for from Washington. Watch them for results.

Elmer Qua of Grayling has been arrested on suspicion of being the firebug who has cost our neighboring village many thousands of dollars. It seems impossible that one, associated as he is with the best families of the town, can be guilty, but it is said the evidence is strong against him. If guilty he should pay the penalty, and if not we trust the cloud of suspicion will be entirely removed.

In Paraguy the women are proportion of seven to one, as compared with the men. The consequence is that the men are taken the greatest care of, and everything which is unpleasant or might be risky to the life of a man is done by the women. The streets are cleaned, ships are loaded, oxen are driven by them, and it is even said that they have taken part in the country's wars, acting as substitutes for the men folk. Let us emigrate.

The work of Miss Kathryn McPeak, the vocal soloist who is on the program for two numbers, "If I Were Only You," and "Tennessee," at the concert tomorrow evening, has been spoken of in unusually high terms by musical circles in Bay City, from which place she came to Grayling only a short time ago. Those who have heard her here predict a surprise in store for our musical people.

The matter of transferring the equipment of our fire department from the township to the village has been discussed between the common council and the township board, but no satisfactory decision has so far been reached. It is proposed to allow the people to vote on the question at the township meeting, thinking that may lead to an amicable settlement of the question. One party contends that the money which has been expended was taken from the township at large when the township, outside of the village, paid more than half the aggregate taxes, and that no one outside of the village has ever had any benefit from it. The others contend that the taxes now paid by the village is much the larger amount and that all expense will hereafter have to be met by the village, and that it will be no more than fair that the property be given to the village. So that the question is: "Shall this property be gratuitously transferred to the village or shall the village reimburse the township?"

The bill introduced in the senate by Senator Doherty, incorporating West Branch as a city, passed that branch of the legislature without opposition and in a very expeditious manner. It had no difficulty in the lower house and on Saturday Representative McCarthy was able to have the senate's action ratified by his fellow members in that body. The act was signed by the governor Monday and West Branch is now a city of the fourth class, with an entire separation from the remainder of the township.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

GRAYLING, MICH., March 6, 1905.

Meeting held March 4, 1905. The regular meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President H. A. Dauman in the chair.

Present—Trustees Hum, Everett, Olson, Sickler, Connine and Hanson.

Moved by Connine and supported by Hum that bills from 1 to 3 inclusive, be allowed as charged.

Motion prevailed.

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Motion prevailed.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Coupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel.

Sealed Proposals.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the Poor for boarding the county charges and taking care of the Poor House, up to April 12th 1905, inclusive. Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent, E. P. Olson. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JAMES E. BATES, Secretary.

Sealed Proposals.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the Poor from the physicians of Crawford county, up to April 12th 1905 inclusive, for the treatment of the county Poor, including medicine, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JAMES E. BATES, Secretary.

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. King's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food, or money back. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store. Try them.

Teachers' Examinations.

There will be a teachers' examination at the high school building, Thursday and Friday, March 10 and 11, beginning at 8:30. The examination questions in reading will be based on "Silas Marner," copies of which may be obtained from D. A. Wright, Lansing, for 25 cents each.

J. E. BRADLEY, County Commissioner.

Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you of such people, who seek to profit through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing disease for over 35 years. A sure protection to you is our name on the wrapper. Look for it on all Dr. King's or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada. L. Fournier.

At the regular review of Crawford tent, No. 192, K.O.T.M.M., last Saturday night, six more candidates were initiated and four applications voted on favorably. This makes something more than twenty initiations since the "red" and "white" contest began, or within thirty days. One member predicts the total of new members will reach fifty before the contest closes. And then the "big feed," to be paid for by the losing side. The degree team of the tent will go up to Frederic sometime within the next few days to give the new tent being organized there some pointers on the proper training of their brand new initiated goat—warranted hard to ride.

The presentation of Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell," by the Grayling band boys at their concert at the opera house, Friday evening, March 10, might seem to those unfamiliar with the situation a somewhat presumptuous undertaking. In point of fact, however, the Grayling band is entirely competent, both in equipment and leadership, to give this great musical composition an entirely adequate and successful presentation. It will be remembered that "William Tell" was given as the great attraction of the grand concert at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase exposition. It is entirely safe to predict that it will add new laurels to the reputation of our band. Prof. Clark is full of confidence in his organization.

Supervisor Chalker and George F. Owen were in town the last of the week. They want their town divided into two voting precincts, which should be done in the interest of the settlers, especially in towns 27 and 28-1.

In Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Mich., farm of 80 acres, perfect title, 30 acres cleared, mostly in hay; good well of good water, 110 feet deep; a fine young orchard of 50 trees; one hay barn, one horse barn, chicken coop, a log house with frame kitchen; 3 cows and 2 yearlings; 2 hogs; 30 chickens; 1 matched team horses, one 6 and one 8, weight 2,800; 2 sets harness, one new; one good spring wagon, one lumber wagon, one good pair of light one act harrows; one plow; 3 cultivators, one hand seed drill, 100 feet chain, 200 cedar posts; 2 stoves, 2 good beds, 1 good extension table, half dozen chairs; 20 bushels good variety potatoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Can all be purchased for \$1,050.00. In good locality, 7 miles from Grayling village. Inquire of JOHN DUPREE, Wellington P. O., Crawford County, Mich., or at this office.

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WISDOM BY THE PEOPLE

CHINA'S GREAT LOVE OF PEACE.

For 2000 years China has not swerved an iota from steadily pursuing a consistent policy of peace. This may be put down to the fact that all the men who have played a prominent part in Chinese affairs have invariably been true followers of Confucius. The result is that in China the saying, "the pen is mightier than the sword," is not a high sounding boast, but an active principle of government. It is the scholar that is today the ruler of the empire. The scholar holds a lower place. This subordination of the fighter to the thinker is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It may be urged that Chinese people have brought much unnecessary suffering upon themselves by their adherence to the principles of peace. It is true they have left their country practically exposed to foreign invasion. But China's strength does not lie so near the surface. Perhaps the severest crisis which the nation has gone through was in the thirteenth century, when the Mongols under Genghis Khan, after carrying fire and sword into the heart of Europe, swept everything before them in China. From this staggering blow it recovered with astonishing rapidity.

Strange as it may seem, the enlightened opinion of the world is steadily coming around to the position taken by China with respect to militarism. With the view of reducing the possibility of war as much as possible, arbitration is the method now best recommended for the settlement of international disputes. This is a step in the right direction. But as long as nations are armed to the teeth there is always a strong temptation to test the effectiveness of the weapons they possess.

As long as there is powder in the magazines there is always danger of an explosion from a tiny spark. The day, however, seems to be still far distant when the nations of the earth will agree to a general disarmament. But until this consummation is reached the peace of the world can never be absolutely secured.

THE FASHIONABLE GIRL AS A WIFE.

If a fashionable girl marries a poor man she has a great deal both to learn and to unlearn, and her capacity for these two lessons will be the measure of her ability to become a good wife.

But suppose such a girl marries a rich man? We all know, especially in this country, that money alone will not make a comfortable home. It will hire servants, sometimes at tremendous wages, but the air of this free country is fatal to servitude, and the man or maid who, while at home in the old country was the very incarnation of obedience, respectfulness and content only requires a few months in one of our cities, with the advantage of reading the papers before they reach the hands of the family and of listening to the lessons of the newspapers who have been here a little longer, before indulging the principles of liberty and equality to such an extent that the heads of the household are well able to hold their own position they speedily lose it and become the servants rather than the rulers.

Our society girl is not by position and education fitted to become the wife either of a poor man or of a rich one. Is she, then, never to be a successful wife? Are both poor men and rich men warned off from trying to appropriate her delicate loveliness and dainty graces to the embellishment of that home for which every man longs in his latest heart?

Nay, the case is not quite as bad as this for our dear society rosebuds and half opened blossoms. There is a teacher who can in quite a short course of most delightful lessons teach the most inexperienced girl, whether she be city bred and luxurious or whether she be country bred and unpolished, to lay aside all her previous habits and to acquire a complete new set, to take up the most tedious and distasteful tasks and find them charming, to

like the things she supposed she should abhor and to grow weary of what had been her very breath of life.

His terms are high, to be sure, this wonderful teacher of ours. He demands even more than Shylock with his pound of flesh, for he is not satisfied with less than the whole being of his pupil—her heart, her brain, her hands, her feet, her will and her obedience—in fact, all that makes her herself.

The teacher's name is Love—dear, old, yet ever young; Dan Cupid, who has been at work among us from the day when this weary old world was as fresh and young as the debutante of yesterday.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF STOCK GAMBLING.

Don't think that speculating in Wall street is not widespread. It is almost universal. I will venture to say that few have kept out of the market. Wherever the daily paper goes, wherever the telegraph or the telephone reaches, you will find the broker's office, with the blackboard and its mystic figures and its ostensible connections with a floor firm. The town may be of only 2000 population, still it is very apt to have at least one broker. The poet was wont to sing of the simplicity of the farmer. The artist was wont to picture him at night, after his chores were done, sitting alone in the crooked nook, talking of the crops and of subjects usually as old as the Civil War. But that is not the farmer of today. Now, when his chores are done, he puts on his store clothes and rides over to the village station and gets his evening paper and turns at once to the stock page, or he calls up his broker on the telephone and asks to be informed how Amalgamated Copper closed to-day or what the price of wheat was at Chicago. He is not the simple rustic he could once have been called. He is the business man, deep in the gambling called speculation. Into all walks of life has this gambling gone.

I have an intimate friend, once very well off, now working hard for a small pittance, and his family greatly reduced in circumstances. Speculation did it. I know a barber, once prosperous, now living on his brother's farm. He went into steel business when it was paying 12 per cent upon the investment. No more dividends were declared after he bought. He lost about \$800 and his little business was sacrificed. I know a widow whose earnings have gone the same way. The great gambling fever has burned into these homes and left only the bare walls standing.

THE EVIL OF EXTRAVAGANCE TO-DAY.

Luxury and softness are what we suffer from, we want higher ideals in life; men lack moral responsibility and a greater sense of duty; they mistake business for wisdom and are full of false reasoning.

Today the expenditure and extravagance in dress is boundless, clothes suitable to their age and purse never enter into the consideration of many. Do they look any better decked out like parrots in garments which neither suit nor profit them? There is effort and anxiety everywhere, and this does not bring happiness or contentment.

Dress suitably to your age, to your walk in life, and, above all, suitably to your purse. The tendency is to waste too much money which might be employed to greater advantage in other ways. I said to a young girl the other day, it matters more nowadays what you have on your head than what you have in your head.

The remedy for failure lies with ourselves if we have the courage to face it; the standard of daily life must be raised, men must think not only of themselves, they must strive in the spirit of the "Great Masters" and work while it is day—example is better than precept; we must realize each and every one the discipline of daily toil, daily sympathy, daily prayerfulness.

CAT IS AN EXPERT ANGLER.

Thomas Lures Gold Fish with Tongue and Catches Them.

An unexpected exhibition of fishing is sometimes seen by visitors to the hot houses in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, says the New York Tribune. In the hottest room, which is largely given over to orchids, is a big tank, which keeps the air as humid as possible. The tank is well stocked with goldfish and young carp, and is almost hidden by flowerladen frames which cover it. The attendants have always had more or less trouble in keeping the small boys from dropping lines with bent pins into the tank and carrying the fish off in their pockets, but they have learned to look with indulgence on the depredations of their pet tomato. Thomas is very fond of goldfish, and has learned how to gratify his appetite occasionally. The cat seems to realize that he will not officially be allowed to prey on the fish, and he is always quiet about his hunting.

A visitor, the other day, noticed a vibrant tail hanging from the foliage on the edge of the tank. An investigation showed that Thomas was hanging close to the water, with three paws on the rim of the tank, and the other curled up for a quick movement. He appeared to be drinking; at least his tongue was busy in the water, though it could not be seen that he swallowed. After a minute or two a guard stepped up to see what was going on. The visitor showed the cat.

"Oh, yes; he's drinking," he said, "to catch the fish up. See! There they come. He must actually don't get them, but sometimes he will."

Sure enough, the fish began to gather, and, with evident triumph, jumped from his perch and darted away through the crowd that had gathered with three inches of flapping goldfish in his mouth.

GOV. HOCH, LEADER OF THE CRUSADE AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Governor Edward W. Hoch, who is leading the war of "all Kansas" on monopolistic combines, with special activity against the Standard Oil Company, was the editor of the Marion Record until he was nominated for Governor. He was born in Danville,



GOV. EDWARD W. HOCH.

Ky., lived for a time in Marion, Ind., and went to Kansas in 1870 as a journeyman printer. He served for a time on the paper he afterward purchased. When Governor Llewelling was in office Hoch was a member of the legislature, and the Republican leader of that body. He has never held other office. Governor Hoch was nominated because of his fearlessness in the conduct of his newspaper and because of his ability to the growing power of anti-trust corporations.

New Use for Refined Paraffine Wax.
A new and important use for refined paraffine wax seems to have been discovered by a prominent resident of Ohio, living near Lancaster, who had two trees badly damaged by storm, one being a maple and the other an apple. In each case a large limb was broken down from the trunk, but will be attached to it. The limbs were propped up and fastened securely with straps, very much as a broken leg might be fastened with splints and then melted refined wax poured into and over all the cracks. The "cautery operation" was entirely successful. The paraffine prevented the escape of the sap, kept out the rain and moisture which would have rotted the trees, prevented the depredations of insects, and the limbs seem thus far to be perfectly reattached to the trees.

Our Language.

Yet another humorous story about the idiosyncrasies of the English language is current. A Frenchman came to England with the object of making himself master of the tongue, and the following sentence was given him: "The rough cough and hiccup plough me through." The teacher told him the first word was pronounced "ruff." He thereupon said this: "The ruff cough and hiccup plough me through." "No, no," the second word is pronounced "koff." "Then," said the Frenchman, "it must be the ruff koff and hiccup plough me through."

Too Generous.

George—I have been invited to a "flower party" at the Pinkies. What does it mean?

Jack—That's one of the newest ideas this season. It is a new form of birthday party. Each guest must send Miss Pinkie a bouquet containing as many flowers as she is years old, and the flowers must have a meaning. Study the language of flowers before ordering.

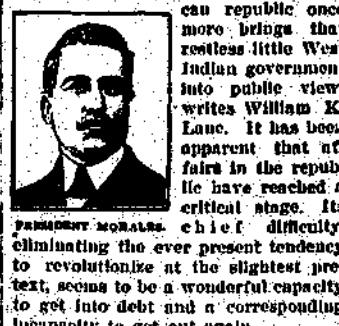
Florist's boy (to few hours later)—A gentleman left an order for twenty of these flowers to be sent to Miss Pinkie, with his card.

Florist—He's one of my best customers. Admit eight or ten more for good measure.

When crankiness renders a man happy he cares not who calls him a crank.

SANTO DOMINGO

The recent determination of the United States to assume temporary control of the finances of the Dominican republic once more brings to the restless little West Indian government into public view, writes William K. Lane. It has been apparent that affairs in the republic have reached a critical stage. Its chief difficulty, eliminating the ever present tendency to revolutionize at the slightest pretext, seems to be a wonderful capacity to get into debt and a corresponding incapacity to get out again.



The national debt of the tiny mulatto republic now amounts to the respectable total of \$35,000,000, which in consideration of the comparatively unimportant figure cut by Santo Domingo in the congress of western nations is altogether too great. That has been the opinion of its impatient creditors.



ENTRANCE TO SANTO DOMINGO HARBOR.

It is for a long time, and more than one of them has protested that some settlement should be effected. Some of them have even declared their willingness to undertake a receivership, promising to wind up the affairs of the improvident republic with amazing celerity.

Such a proposition from a foreign state—Santo Domingo has shown a

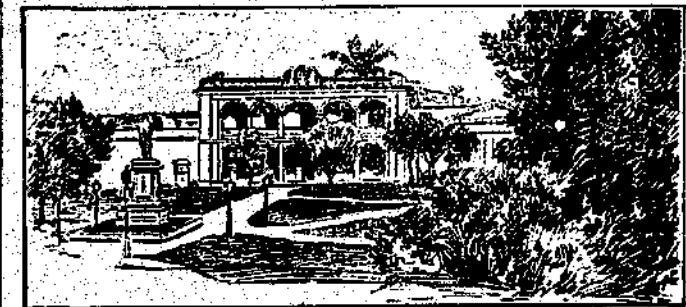
The Improvident Little West Indian Republic...

clined to be quarrelsome, but could be comforted by political tricksters who are trying constantly to obtain an opportunity to loot the public treasury. The people are for the most part industrious and patient, submitting to continual misgovernment and official peculation with remarkable good nature.

The president of the republic is practically a dictator. As often as suits his convenience he submits to an election, and he is careful to have it occur at a time when there is no well organized opposition. The general system of government is copied after that of the United States. Officials are plentiful, and the national revenues are far from sufficient to maintain the annual expenditure. Add to this the fact that a large proportion of the legally collectible revenue never reaches the national treasury, and the cause of Santo Domingo's bankruptcy becomes apparent.

The annual revenue is \$1,700,000, and the military establishment, including the navy, costs \$4,800,000 a year. All the officials are the personal appointees of the President, and the army is composed of men friendly to his interests. Judging from the past, the chief object of each administration has been to enrich the people of the largest possible amount before a revolution brings about a new division of the spoils. Under these circumstances politics has become the chief business of the republic, and other and equally important interests have been neglected. Agricultural and commercial pursuits have suffered so greatly from the rapacity of the government and lack of encouragement that they are practically at a standstill.

Santo Domingo is the garden of the western tropics. Nature has given it a soil adapted to a wider range of products than can be found in any corresponding area in the West In-



SANTO DOMINGO'S NATIONAL PALACE.

diplomacy in the selection of her victims, many of them being European—could not be tolerated by the United States. The shade of the late James Monroe would rise in indignant protest at the mere suggestion. If there is any adjusting to be done it is clearly the privilege of the United States to do it. There does not seem to have been the slightest objection to that way out of the difficulty. It is most satisfactory to the foreign creditors, and the Dominicans themselves were an enthusiastic over the proposition that they tried at once to borrow more money on the strength of it.

In the carrying out of its interference it will be necessary as a preliminary first step for the United States to restore the republic to a condition of internal quietude. When this is effected the American revolutionaries will proceed to take charge of the country's revenues and pay off its obligations, those to American citizens receiving first attention. Reduced to its final terms, the proposition seems to be that the United States shall make the Dominicans behave themselves, long enough to pay their debts. When that is accomplished the drowsy republicans will be free to resume their spendthrift career if they so elect. It is possible that by that time they may become so enamored of the thrifty business methods of their guardians.



SANTO DOMINGO STREET SCENE.

that they will choose to walk in their footsteps ever after. It is certain that the Dominicans are ardent admirers of the greater republic.

The island on which the republic of Santo Domingo is established is next to Cuba, the largest of the West Indies. One-third of its area is devoted to the republic of Haiti, and the remainder constitutes Santo Domingo. These contiguous republics are often confused, but they are quite dissimilar in most features. The Dominicans are much more refined and circumspect in their ways than their neighbors and are less addicted to actual bloodshed in their periodical revolutions. They are for the most part mixtures of Spanish and negro origin. The few Spanish families that have not intermarried with the prevailing type constitute the aristocracy of the republic and hold themselves loftily aloof from their less fortunate neighbors.

Education in its proper sense is practically unknown. The average Dominican has not yet awakened to the necessity of adding to the knowledge with which nature has endowed him. The mulatto population, numbering at least half a million, is not in-

Told by Truthful Juan. A more or less truthful Australian relates that he put an unusually large porcelain egg in the nest of a hen and found that the next eggs she laid were of increased size. Then he put a goose egg in the nest. The hen laid an egg just as large. He was so pleased with the scheme that he put a whitewashed football in the nest. When he went the next time to search for eggs he found one as big as a football, but no hen in sight. Securing the egg, he saw engraved on it, by hen photography, these words: "I'm no ostrich, but I've done my best." Later he found the hen inside the egg.

Doing Great Work.

Ward, Ark., March 6th.—(Special.)—From all over the West reports come of cures of different forms of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills and this place is not without evidence of the great work the Great American Kidney Pills are doing.

Among the cured here is Mr. J. V. Waggoner, a well known citizen, who, in an interview, says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me. My kidneys and bladder were badly out of order. I used many medicines but got nothing to cure me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them fixed me up so that I have been well ever since."

"Tell the poor kidney and bladder diseased people to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and get well."

No case of kidney complaint is too far gone for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure. They are the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

FACE LIKE HAW BEEF.

Burning Up with a Terrible Itching, Itchiness—Specially Cured by Cuticura.

"The Cuticura Remedies cured me of a terrible eczema from which I had suffered agony and pain for eight long years, being unable to obtain any help from the best doctors, and trying many remedies without success. My scalp was covered with scales and my face was like a piece of raw beef. Two boxes of Cuticura and I was cured. My eyes, nose, and throat were all cured, and I felt as if burning up from the terrible itching and pain. Cuticura gave me relief the very first day, and made a complete cure in a short time. To my great joy, my head and face are now clear and well.—Miss Mary M. Fay, West Main St., Westboro, Mass."

We use Pilo's Cure for Consumption in preference to any other cough medicine. Mrs. S. E. Rabin, 412 P Street, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1902.

Subservient to the Master.

Even in these days of gallantry, a woman is constantly reminded of her inferior position in the eyes of the "lords of creation." The word "lady," which is supposed to be so complimentary, means "one who serves." A waitress, nothing more nor less; so that, when you address a waitress even as "My lady," you are simply saying the equivalent of "my waitress." "Wife" is another word for "servant," the woman who weaves her lord's and her children's raiment, "spinster" is, of course, a "spinster." Word reminders of the days when a girl had to spin her complete outfit of house linen before she was fit to be a wife; and "Mrs." is an abbreviation of mistress, the most flattering description of all, and yet showing that woman derives her position solely from her master.

Vindictiveness of Great Pictures.

Many and strange have been the vindictiveness of some of the world's greatest pictures, and a line painting which now graces Lord Leik's residence in Warwickshire, England, has an interesting history. This remarkable picture, which for some years consisted of a painting of flowers, was pronounced by an art dealer to be merely a mask for some other picture, and on receiving permission he gradually cleaned off the flowers, discovering underneath a very fine portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyke. It is supposed that the portrait was thus disguised in order to save it from destruction by the Roundheads at the time of the Commonwealth.

THE TRICKS

Coffee Plays on Soma.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards. "When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again, so he did and I think it was the coffee caused the trouble."

"So I commenced it again and continued about 4 months until my stomach commenced acting bad and looking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was indigestion and indigestion."

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought sure I would be before I got back to town to a doctor. I was drawn double in the buggy and when my husband hitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, my lady came in my throat and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up."

"My husband brought my supper to my bedside with a nice cup of hot coffee, but I said: 'Take that back, dear, I will never drink another cup of coffee if you gave me everything you are worth, for it is just killing me.' And the others laughed at me and said:

"The idea of coffee killing anybody."

"Well," I said, "it is nothing else but coffee that is doing it."

"In the grocery one day my husband was persuaded to buy a box of Postum which he brought home and I made it for dinner and we both thought how good it was, but said nothing to the hired man, and they thought they had drunk coffee, until we laughed and told them. Well, we kept on with Postum, and it was not long before the color came back to my cheeks and I got stout and felt as good as I ever did in my life. I have no more stomach trouble and I know I owe it all to Postum in place of coffee."

"My husband has gained good health on Postum, as well as baby and I, and we all think giving it too good to say about it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

OOM PAUL'S GRAVE.

By the Side of His Wife He Slept in the Cemetery at Pretoria.

Unhappy to the breast of the land he loved and for whose freedom he vainly struggled, Paul Kruger, the beloved of his people and one of the victors of his time, sleeps today by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Pretoria. Denied the privilege of returning to South Africa after the war which devastated its fairest fields, it was not given him to die among the scenes of his labors; but, with death, his exile was ended and the "lion of South Africa" was borne to



OOM PAUL'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

the land of his struggles, his ambitions and his hopes, to find his final resting place.

It was a hard home-coming to those who regarded Oom Paul as the leader of their race—rendered even more so by the present aspect of South Africa. The brave old man had struggled hard to make the land a white man's land and his success was undeniable until the English covered his republic. And then came the dreadful war, with its price that staggered humanity. That war, England proclaimed to the world, was fought in the interests of advanced civilization. Yet today the labor of South Africa is not white, nor is it free. It is not even black. Coolies have been imported from China to work the mines and serve the capitalist class, which has no interest in South Africa beyond the wealth of its mines. They have displaced the blacks, indigenous to the soil, and the whites, who hoped to build up a Caucasian civilization in South Africa, and they themselves, more prisoners in compounds, with every shred of liberty gone except the right of quitting work when their contracts expire, are slaves in everything but name.

But Oom Paul is at rest. He needs not now. The lion entered his soul when his beloved republic collapsed in ruin. By the side of his wife he sleeps—and distant is the day when his name shall be forgotten or his sturdy

virtues cease to influence the followers of the "lost cause."—Ethel Globe.

TWO BOYS KILL A PANTHER.

Lad of 14 and Brother, Aged 8, Conquer Mountain Lion.

Two boys, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, the sons of Ray Stevens, of Arizona, did some pretty heavy work for boys in killing a mountain lion a few days ago, says the Salt Lake City Herald. The lion had killed a pig belonging to their father in Lost Creek, and he sent the boys to town for some strychnine to poison the car-



TWO BOYS WITH A PANTHER.

riage for the lion. When the boys were returning with the strychnine and as they were emerging from a bunch of willows close to where the pig lay they discovered the lion decouring his prey. The elder boy had a shotgun and he at once fired at the lion. The shot took effect and the animal gave a loud growl, which so frightened the boys' horse that it turned and ran back. In trying to control the horse the gun was switched out of the boy's hand by the willows. The younger boy jumped from the horse, grabbed up the weapon and fired the other barrel into the lion just as it was leaping upon him. It was a well-directed shot, entering the throat of the lion and tearing away a portion of its breast. It bounded into the air and fell dead.

The animal measured nine feet from nose to tail tip and weighed close to 200 pounds. The boys got a cart, loaded the body in and drove home in triumph with their game.

There are a number of wild animals, such as lions, coyotes, etc., in the mountains in the east part of this country, and a splendid opportunity is afforded for hunters who have the nerve to penetrate unbroken timber in quest of the animals. At the head of Daniel's canyon, on the east side, between Fish Lake and Grass valley, is a regular camping ground for these animals. As many as seven bears have been seen at one time in this

vicinity and one or two frequently. About a year ago a man in Glenwood had a very narrow call with a bear there. The animal attacked him when he was getting out some timber, and he had only an ax to defend himself with, but he used it to such advantage that the bear was shortly afterward found dead.

"These animals have become very bold and destructive. They have killed a number of head of cattle this season and in seasons past, and about a month ago one was so daring that it killed a riding horse which had been tied to a tree and which the rider had left for a few minutes.

The patch of timber in which these wild animals have their home is very dense with quaking asp and underbrush and affords an ideal shelter for them. It is not much use for a single person to undertake to hunt them, because the animals take alarm and get out of the way before being seen.

Weeping at a Wedding.

A Chinese marriage is all weeping—no talk, no levity and much crying. After the exchange of presents the bride is dressed with much care in a red gown, brocade or silk. If she can get it, her eyelashes are painted a deep black and she wears a heavy red veil attached to a scarlet headpiece from which imitation pearls are suspended over the forehead. A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her best female friends. They are seated at the table, but no one eats. The atmosphere prevails, when finally the mother leads off in a cry, the maids follow and the bride follows in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the bride alone mother takes a seat beside the chair of state where the bride sits. The bridesmaid now enters, with four of her best men. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits and, preceded by the bridesmaid, form in procession and walk around the room or into an adjoining parlor, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home. The guests then throw rice at the happy couple—a custom we have borrowed from the heathen.

Too Generous.

George—I have been invited to a "flower party" at the Pinkies. What does it mean?

Jack—That's one of the newest ideas this season. It is a new form of birthday party. Each guest must send Miss Pinkie a bouquet containing as many flowers as she is years old, and the flowers must have a meaning. Study the language of flowers before ordering.

Florist's boy (to few hours later)—A gentleman left an order for twenty of these flowers to be sent to Miss Pinkie, with his card.

Florist—He's one of my best customers. Admit eight or ten more for good measure.

When crankiness renders a man happy he cares not who calls him a crank.

Many Persons Have Catarrh of Kidneys, Or Catarrh of Bladder and Don't Know It.

President Newhof and War Correspondent Richards Were Promptly Cured By Peru-na.

Mr. C. B. Newhof, 10 Delaware street, Albany, N. Y., President Montefiore Club, writes:

"Since my advanced age I find that I have been frequently troubled with urinary ailments. The bladder seemed irritated, and my physician said that it was catarrh caused by a protracted cold which would be difficult to cure. I took Peru-na, hardly daring to believe that I would be helped, but I found to my relief that I soon began to mend. The irritation gradually subsided and the urinary difficulties passed away. I have enjoyed excellent health now for the past seven months. I enjoy my meals, sleep soundly, and am as well as I was twenty years ago. I give all praise to Peru-na."—C. B. Newhof.

Suffered From Catarrh of Kidneys, Threatened With Nervous Collapse, Cured By Peru-na.

Mr. E. B. Richards, 60 E. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., War Correspondent, writes: "Nearly six years ago I was ordered to China as staff correspondent of the New York Sun. I was in charge of a Sun detachment sent through the Spanish-American War. The effect of the tropical climate and the nervous strain showed plainly on my return to the States. Lasting depression to the nerves of the bladder and the kidney bladder trouble made me practically an invalid. This undesirable condition continued, despite the best of treatment. Finally a brother newspaperman, who like myself had entered in the war, advised me to give a faithful trial to Peru-na. I did so. In a short time the bladder felt me, my kidneys resumed a healthy condition and my general health was effected. I cannot too strongly recommend Peru-na to those suffering with kidney trouble. Today I am able to work as hard as at any time in my life and the examiner for a leading insurance company pronounced me an A-1 risk."

In Poor Health Over Four Years, Peru-na Now Cures My Catarrh.

Mr. John Nimmo, 215 Lippincott St., Toronto, Canada, a prominent merchant of that city and also a member of the Masonic order, writes: "I have been in poor health generally for over four years. When I caught a bad cold last winter it settled in the bladder and kidneys, causing serious trouble. I took Peru-na and after a few days the trouble was cured. The kidneys were healthy and the bladder was cured. Peru-na is the only remedy which was really of any benefit to me. I have not had a trace of kidney trouble nor a cold in my system."



PRES. C. B. NEWHOF, Suffered From Catarrh of Bladder.

Peru-na contains no narcotics. One reason why Peru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peru-na is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without resulting in a drug habit. Peru-na does not produce temporary results. It is permanent. It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peru-na has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peru-na contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Short Session Results in Much Legislative Activity.

The legislative activity of the fifty-eighth Congress during its short session may be estimated by the fact that over 100 laws affecting the general public have been enacted, and over 1,000 private acts passed. The private acts consist largely of pensions granted, while a few relief measures and removal of charges of desertion make up the remainder. The Senate amended and ratified arbitration treaties with seven European powers and sixteen American republics. It also has set a court and acquitted Charles Swamy, judge of the District Court for the northern district of Florida, on articles of impeachment voted by the House.

In joint session of the two houses the electoral vote for President and Vice President was canvassed and the official announcement made of the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

A revision of the Philippine tariff progressed to completion, and an act has been signed intended to develop the resources of the islands by guaranteeing interest on capital invested in railroad building and authorizing the issuance of bonds for municipal improvements, schools and roads.

The laws for Alaska have been codified, an additional district judge authorized for the territory, directed to the support of schools, the building of roads and the care of the insular.

Legislation for the government of the Panama canal zone and regulations for the construction of the canal has been passed by both houses.

Two new battleships were provided for by Congress in the naval appropriation bill.

The trade mark laws have been revised and an international copyright act passed. Jurisdiction of the forest reserves has been transferred from the Interior to the Agricultural Department. Authority to make arrests in foreign reserves has been granted employees, as a measure of forest protection. President Roosevelt has been authorized to set apart a portion of the Wichita forest reserve as a breeding place for game animals and birds.

Resolution of the House of Representatives of Commerce and Labor has begun an investigation of the oil trust.

Obsecure matter has been prohibited importation and transit as interstate commerce. As further aid to the enforcement of the immigration laws, steamships entering United States ports are required to furnish complete passenger lists.

Captured Confederate battle flags in the possession of the War Department were ordered returned to the proper authorities of the States in which the flags were captured. The colors were organized.

The American National Red Cross Society was incorporated as were the trustees of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

Statehood bills have passed both houses. Both measures contain provision for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State.

The foundation for railroad legislation has been laid by the passage of a bill through the House after extensive hearings and the beginning of an inquiry by the Senate which is to be conducted during the recess.

A bill has been called in the extravagance with which public documents have been printed.

The President was authorized to grant medals for heroism in the saving of life in the waters.

The extradition laws of the United States were extended to the Philippines. The State of Arkansas was ceded a strip of land from the Indian Territory. A portion of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California was opened to settlement. Settlers in the Round Valley reservation were given additional time to establish citizenship. The unallotted lands of the Yakima reservation in Washington were ordered disposed of.

Twenty-eight of the public acts are authorized to build bridges or dam navigable streams; twenty-three relate to the district of Columbia, and four to the judiciary.

FEARS FOR WINTER WEATHER.

Bureau Reports February Cold and Shows Danger to Crops.

The weather bureau's monthly summary of crop conditions is as follows: East of the Rocky mountains February, 1901, averaged very cold, with much snow, and the average for the month was below the normal. In the south Atlantic and Gulf districts, and especially west of the average over the greater part of the central valley, middle Atlantic States, New England and Lake regions. During the great part of the month there was ample snow covering over much of the winter wheat belt, but much snow disappeared after the 15th, leaving the crops and western portions without protection.

In California the month was abnormally warm with plentiful rains in the southern districts. Unusually heavy precipitation occurred in New Mexico, Arizona and portions of Colorado and Utah.

In Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas winter wheat has passed the winter thus far in good condition, but some doubt is entertained as to what its condition in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will be when snow disappears. The crop has, however, been generally well protected in these last named States, and also in the middle Atlantic east districts. The condition of winter wheat on the Pacific coast is favorable, except in Washington, where it experienced severe freezing weather.

The intensely cold weather in the States of the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys is reported to have caused injury to fruit buds, principally peaches, but in the Atlantic coast districts fruit buds are believed to have escaped material injury thus far.

News of Minor Note.

The Chickasaw normal school is to be located at Wynnewood, L. T. Ten men were punished the other day at the whipping post in Wilmington, Del. "Uncle" R. O'Connor, the oldest locomotive engineer on the Missouri Pacific system, died at Nevada, Mo.

As a result of the recent scandals in the San Francisco police department in connection with gambling in the Chinese quarter, Chief of Police Wittman was suspended on charges of incompetency and neglect of duty.

The plant of the Penn Bridge Company at Beaver Falls, Pa., was almost destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at \$75,000.

The bark Wolfswind, which sailed from San Francisco for New York with a cargo of asphaltum, put into San Pedro, Cal., in distress.

A freight train ran into the special of General Manager C. A. Goodnow of the Alton road at Kansas City and seriously damaged the engine.

An order has been posted at the Annapolis military academy forbidding the use of tobacco by any but members of the first class. Dismissal is the penalty for disobedience of the order.

DERANGED NERVES.

Distressing Troubles Left By ST. VITUS AND GRIP.

Woman Afflicted for Years by Strange Spells of Numbness and Weakness Recovered Perfect Health.

When she was fourteen years old, Mrs. Ida L. Brown had St. Vitus' dance. She finally got over the most noticeable features of the strange ailment, but was still troubled by very uncomfortable sensations, which she recently described as follows:

"One hand, half of my face, and half of my tongue would go cold and numb. These feelings would come on, last for about ten minutes, and then go away several times a day. Besides I would have palpitation of the heart, and my strength would get so low that I could hardly breathe. As time went on these spells grew coming on faster and growing worse. The nervous system would sometimes seem to go out of my body."

"How did you get rid of them?"

"It seemed for a long time as if I never could get rid of them. It was not until about six years ago that I found a remedy that had virtue enough in it to reach my case. That was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and they have since entirely cured me."

"Did it take long to effect a cure?"

"No! I hadn't taken the whole of the first box before I saw a great improvement. So I kept on using them, growing better all the time, until I had taken eight boxes and then I was perfectly well, and I have remained in good health ever since with no exception."

"What was that?"

"Oh! that was when I had the grip. I was in bed, under the doctor's care, for two weeks. When I got up I had dreadful attacks of dizziness. I had to grasp hold of something or I would fall right down. I was just exhausted. I felt as if I was going to faint. I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. In a short time they cured me of that trouble too, and I have never had any dizzy spells since."

Mrs. Brown lives at No. 1705 DeWitt street, Mattson, Illinois. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without an equal for the rapid and thorough cure of nervous prostration. They expel the poison left in the system by such diseases as grip and are the best of tonics in all cases of weakness. They are sold by every druggist.

Small Faculty in Cambridge.

Before Longfellow brought the letters in Cambridge, so associated with his memory. It was owned and occupied by old Mrs. Craigie.

Mrs. Craigie was a woman of many accomplishments. Madame D. Conway says in his recent book of "Reminiscences."

Some one once tried to persuade her to have her press taken to protect them from caterpillars, which also invaded her neighbor's trees.

She refused to be so cruel to the caterpillars.

"They are our fellow workers," she said.

FROM MISERY TO HEALTH.

A Prominent Club Woman of Kansas City Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills for a Quick Cure.

Miss Nellie Davis, of 1216 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo., society leader and club woman, writes:

"I cannot say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they effected a complete cure in a very short time when I was suffering from kidney troubles brought on by a cold. I had severe pains in the back and sick headaches, and felt miserably all over. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me feel well, without an ache or pain, and I feel compelled to recommend this reliable remedy."

(Signed) NELLIE DAVIS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address: Foster, Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats, 100,000 bushels, in Mo. 250,000 in N. D. 300,000 in Ia. and 300,000 in Wis. Now this Oats is generally given in 250,000 bushels of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's pocket.

Homebuilder Yellow Dent Corn grows like a weed and yields from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. It is the best yielder on earth.

Salzer's Speltz, Headless Barley, Maroon Wheat, Pea Oat, Bilkon Dollar Grass and Buckwheat. Come are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND I WILL stamp to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. (C. N. C.)

The use of the X-rays has proved a valuable adjunct to pearl fishing on the coast of Ceylon. By this application it is possible to discriminate between valuable oysters and those containing no pearls. Oysters useless for the commercial purposes are thrown back into the sea.

How's This?

We offer the Hundred Dollar Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We understand, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

West & Texas Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walcott, Kimball & Martin Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Travel in 1899 and in 1900.

Mr. Albert M. Bigelow, of New York, writes in substance to a trip from New York to the Lake Superior region as follows:

"I was absent from my office in New York Friday, Saturday and Monday. I had one day in Chicago, two days and a night at Lake Superior, and did not need to break the Sabbath by any business transaction. This was accomplished in this way: I took the Lake Shore Limited for Chicago on Thursday evening, leaving at 5:30. I arrived in Chicago at four o'clock on Friday. I stayed in Chicago four and one-half hours, meeting some people there and accomplishing some business. I took the train at 8:30 and arrived at Lake Superior at 6:30 in the morning. I had all day Saturday and the evening there. I spent Saturday night there and Sunday morning. Sunday evening at 6:30 I left Lake Superior and arrived at Chicago on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. I had a half-day there and left at 12:30 p. m. on the Twentieth Century Limited for New York, arriving at 10:30 Tuesday morning, which enabled me to reach my office at the ordinary time. On each of the trains which I took I had a comfortable room for myself and was luxuriously supplied in dining cars on each road. This more than verified the story in the Arabian Nights of the wonderful Persian carpet on which the Prince was transported some one hundred miles in a single night."

Mr. Bigelow adds that the above is in striking contrast to his first trip to the Lake Superior region in 1899, when it occupied seven or eight days of constant traveling in going one way.

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A HEALTHY OLD AGE.

Often the Best Part of Life.

Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life.

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.



Mrs. Mary Koehne.

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth. When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up.

To build up weakly nerves, and your system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Gardfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints me when I feel that I am wanting the change of life. I commenced treatment with it. I took it all winter and spring and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headache with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been able to keep up my work as I do now, and I will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her personal experience is at their service, free of cost.

Alabastine—Your Walls.

Walls are smoky and grimy after the winter's coal and soot. They need cleaning with Alabastine. The new color schemes and harmonies for this year can only be done in Alabastine. The colors are the richest, the tints the most permanent, the hues the most beautiful in Alabastine—there isn't any wall covering that is just as good.

ALABASTINE does not need washing off before a fresh coat can be applied. You simply wash ALABASTINE with cold water and apply with a brush. Any color or pattern can apply to it, or any woman can apply it herself.

Remember Alabastine comes in packages—take the substitutes, do not buy in bulk. If you dealer can't supply you, write to his dealer, or we will send you a box of Alabastine. Beautiful tint cards and free color suggestions from the manufacturer.

ALABASTINE COMPANY

Grand Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

New York City.

DO YOU COUGH?

DO YOU COUGH?

DO YOU COUGH?

DO YOU COUGH?

DO YOU COUGH?

DO YOU COUGH?

DO YOU COUGH?

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The Three Sons.
A poor man called his three sons
round.
And then to them he said,
"I can't support you all, I've found,
So you must earn your bread."
"Out in the world I bid you go,
Your fortunes for to seek;
I'm sorry, but it must be so;
You'll leave within a week."
"In five years all return to me,
And tell me what you've done;
I hope I shall have cause to be
Proud of each mother's son."
Now John was strong, and James was
smart,
And Tom was fair to see,
Much started out with beating heart,
A wondering what to be.
The five years passed, and strong John
came
Back home to see his pa;
He said, "I've not disgraced our
name—
I run a trolley car!"
Smart James the next one to return;
A drummer on the road
Was he, he told, what he could earn;
His samples, too, he showed.
And then Tom drove up to the door,
(Remember, he was "fair")
He said, "My wife is eighty-four—
But she's a millionaire!"
—The Observer, in Town Topics.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BEAR.

A FRENCHMAN'S FANTASY OF
BARNUM AND INDIA.
(Translated From the French)

Summoned in haste for an unexpected meeting, the Town Councilors of Sydney City assembled in the Senate Hall. Sydney City is one of the quietest and most peaceful communities in India. Nothing unexpected ever happens there and the days pass in serene monotony. This may serve to explain the tumultuous emotions of the worthy councilors on this occasion. Arriving at the hall, they hastened to ask what was the matter. Had any terrible catastrophe occurred? Had the police discovered some paw and horrible crime? The eager questions from one side of the room to the other, but to no purpose. No one knew anything about the matter. Finally, to their great relief, a bell rang, the door opened and the president of the council, the venerable Rajah Por, appeared. But alas! the unexpected felt by his colleagues was only too clearly stamped upon his own face. He looked haggard and worn. Taking his seat, Rajah Por began, in a cavernous voice:
"The ancients, our masters in the noble art of learning—"
"The president was well instructed man, but he had elected a poor time to air his erudition. From all sides of the hall came low murmurs."
"Tell us the reason for our assembling. What has happened?"
The President bowed graciously.
"Very well, then, gentlemen. This is the reason of your presence here now. You know that his Excellency, the Governor is about to honor Sydney City with a visit for the first time. I do not hesitate to say that we have done all in our power to prepare a magnificent and worthy reception for him. Who could have foreseen what has actually occurred?"
"This morning I received a telegram from his Excellency. It contained these simple words: 'Arrive tomorrow morning early for a bear hunt.'"
The Councilors gave one low, simultaneous groan. There is one indispensable condition for a bear hunt. There must be a bear. And hunting for bears in the pleasant forest around Sydney City would be like fishing for crocodiles in the Atlantic Ocean!
"We are ready for discussion," said the president, as a horror-stricken silence fell upon the room. "I entreat you all to show the greatest calm. Do not all talk at once."
He might better have said, "Do not all be silent at once," for no one said a word. The president insisted.
"Some one must say something. Kaschemir-Kouch, you are a clever man, what is your opinion as to the best thing to be done?"
Kaschemir-Kouch ventured the opinion that the best thing to do was to tell his Excellency that, as there were no bears in Sydney City, it would become necessary for him to postpone his hunt.
This proposition was immediately voted down. If the Governor wanted a bear, a bear must be procured. It would be highly impertinent to suggest to his Excellency that he was but poorly informed of the fauna of one of his own cities.
"Bahma-Dou, what have you to say?" asked the president.
Bahma-Dou suggested weakly that a mechanical bear might be made which would answer the purpose. There was no time for this, however, and the suggestion was passed by.
"Surah-Mahoul, have you any advice to offer?" continued the president, in a voice that sounded almost imploring.
Surah-Mahoul was silent for a moment, and then a brilliant inspiration seized him. "Why should not a bear skin be borrowed somewhere and one of the Councilors dress up in it and enact an appropriate pantomime?"
This idea was received with much applause until one of the members remarked plaintively:
"But, his Excellency would shoot at us and that would not be pleasant."
Once more silence filled the hall. To organize a bear hunt without any bear, this was the problem that confronted them. No wonder they were utterly discouraged.
Presently one of the youngest Councilors rose to his feet.
"My dear colleagues," he said, "I have an idea!"
Every eye was immediately turned upon him and every pair of eyebrows raised in inquiry.
"Do not ask me to explain my idea. It is a secret! Only be prompt at the meeting tomorrow. The bear will be there."
The Senate, as one man, drew a long breath of relief. The question

was settled. There would be a bear.
The next morning at daybreak every one was at the place of meeting. The entire Council was to be present at the hunt. The President, Rajah Por, received the Governor with a long speech, in which he lauded his Excellency as the greatest among men, and the Council gaped in admiration of the brave spectacle he presented.
So complete a hunting outfit as that worn by the Governor had never before been seen in Sydney City. Could it be possible for one man to use so many knives, pistols and guns, or was it a walking arsenal that was before them? The Councilors gasped and almost forgot their anxiety about the bear.
The Governor appeared to be delighted. Methodically he went over the ground and took his precautions, meanwhile copiously explaining the rules and regulations of the noble sport of bearing hunting. Suddenly in the midst of his discourse a loud roaring was heard.
The Councilors looked at each other in relief and the Governor grew slightly pale.
"There bear!" he murmured.
There was a cracking of broken twigs, a heavy tread, and from an opening in the trees appeared a bear, a real bear with a long and shaggy coat and ferocious claws.
The youngest Councilor looked about him in triumph.
"Didn't I tell you so?" commanded the Governor. "Leave me alone to face the enemy!"
The enemy paused. For an enemy he seemed strangely peaceful. He sat still on his haunches and looked about him. Just then a low whistle sounded from the direction of the youngest Councilor.
"Dear me, it is never wise to do that," cried the Governor, "just see what will happen—"
As he spoke the bear raised his head and made the Councilors stare forward, but in what a strange manner! Erect upon his hind legs, he almost seemed to be dancing.
"Exactly as I thought," cried his Excellency, in a trembling voice, "he is most dangerous now!"
"His hum!" murmured Rajah Por, to the youngest Councilor, a trained bear.
"Hush!" replied the Councilor in a whisper. "Bahma's circus is in Sydney City just now. Was it not a glorious idea? But don't let the Governor hear us!"
The Governor could not have heard. He had reached the critical moment when he required all his courage and presence of mind. He raised his gun to his shoulder. The bear continued to approach.
Bang! went his Excellency's gun. The bear paused, undecided. Bang, bang! The bear fell motionless.
"Good!" murmured the youngest Councilor enthusiastically. He is a wonderfully trained bear. At one shot, he comes forward; at two, he falls; at three—"
He stopped abruptly. The Governor was rushing toward his victim, his face aglow with unexpected success.
"Hurrah!" he cried.
Suddenly his Excellency's voice froze in his throat. The bear, considering that he had remained prostrate as long as the rules required, rose to his hind feet and proceeded with the third figure.
Delicately grasping his Excellency around the waist, he began to waltz briskly. In spite of himself the Governor was obliged to keep time. His face was convulsed. Queer cries from his parted lips. As if to tranquilize him, the bear gently licked his cheeks.
It was too much. In not one of his books on sports had the Governor ever read that it was the custom of bears to waltz with their hunters and to lick their cheeks. Had it been a case of fighting an infuriated animal, his Excellency would not have been embarrassed. As it was, he faltered—
On page 237 of the official report prepared by his Excellency the Governor at the conclusion of his last journey may be read the following:
"The immense forest which surrounds Sydney City is inhabited by the most ferocious wild beasts. I have myself experienced their terrors during a bear hunt in which I barely escaped alive."
"The animal, of a size rarely equaled in its immensity, fell to the ground, pierced by two balls from my rifle. As I approached to give him the last stroke of the knife, he drew himself up in one supreme effort."
"I owe my present existence only to the fortunate presence of mind which prompted me to throw myself upon the ground and simulate death. As is well known, bears do not touch dead bodies."
"Captured by my companions, the enormous animal was offered in my name to the Barnum menagerie, where it may now be admired by all for its great size as well as its unusual intelligence. Recovered from the wounds I dealt, it has learned with surprising rapidity the tricks and exercises common to circus shows. To-day he lies down, performs his tollit, dances, simulates death, and waltzes as if he had never done anything else in his life."
RADIUM IN THE SUN.
Prof. Snyder finds it in Aurora Borealis and in Star Spectra.
Professor Monroe B. Snyder, of the Philadelphia Observatory, read a preliminary paper before the members of the American Philosophical Society on his recent announcement of the discovery of radium in the photosphere of the sun, which discovery is more important than appears on the surface, because, if Professor Snyder is borne out by subsequent investigations, it means the entire destruction of many laws of science which have been regarded as fixed. Kiechhoff's law of radiation and absorption, for instance, is ruthlessly set aside by the new discoveries, as well as the nebular theory of the formation of celestial bodies and many other accepted beliefs of physicists.
In this the professor finds the cause of heat and luminosity of the celestial bodies. The variable stars, the professor thinks, are not caused by one body revolving about another, but he

attributes their regular fluctuations in light to the fact that they are bodies which have periodical outbursts of radio-activity. This he calls critical radio-activity, and makes the statement that the sun is a variable star, with a period of eleven years, and that sun spots are one of the demonstrations or results of these outbursts of radium emanations.
The presence of certain flares of light which have been observed in the nebula of Orion and other nebulae by prominent observers, have never been satisfactorily explained. These flares are clearly to be seen in the photographs of that particular portion of the heavens, but their cause has been a matter of conjecture.
Professor Snyder now says that he has sufficient evidence to warrant him in making the assertion that they are the visible evidences of the passing from medium to another of the radium emanations, or what the professor calls critical radio-activity. This radio-activity plays a most important part in the energy of the universe. In the transformations of energy and matter are bound up together. Behind the positive action is a negative process by which the discharge of the element, with its light and any material which may be carried with them, are again coalesced into stars and probably future worlds.
Professor Snyder quotes the works of Soddy and others, who intimated the possibility of the existence of some vast and unsuspected power or agency at work around us.
THEY MAKE SNOW IMAGES.
Much Skill Shown by Residents of Andreasberg, Germany.
In the little town of Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, of Germany, making snow images has been reduced to a science, under the stimulus of an annual snow festival, in which the residents of the town compete for prizes.
Those New York boys who, rolling three balls of snow of different sizes into shape, pile one atop of another and gouging holes in the uppermost, have styled their eyes and mouth and the whole "a snow man," should pay a visit to Andreasberg. The snow men there are to the snow men of American youth as the works of the master sculptor are to the efforts of the neophyte. There a snow man is a man indeed. Nor is the skill of the townspeople confined to the snow man. Feminine figures, groups, animals, mechanical devices and many others as difficult of execution are worked out in snow.
The festival, organized in 1895, has come to be an affair of considerable interest in that part of Germany, and during the time it is in progress the little village is thronged with guests. One year four thousand persons enjoyed the sport.
The task of the judges is by no means an easy one. In back yards, front yards and in the streets before the houses the models have been set up. That worker in the snow is wisest who waits until the last moment and then works swiftly and skillfully, for the sun is no more merciful to snow in that country than in this. Many a good sculptor's work has been reduced to a shapeless mass before the judges got around just because the sun would not hide its face.
A favorite custom among the snow sculptors is to reproduce a scene from some well known fairy tale. Thus at one of the festivals of the Pied Piper of Hamelin was pictured a group of snow children dancing merrily to the imaginary music from his snow pipe. Little Red Riding Hood, in a hood as white as snow, confronted a huge white wolf. The Babes in the Wood faced a wicked old witch, who later got her just deserts beneath the rays of the sun. Love and the Lion was another snow piece, in which love looked rather cold, but either the weather or the sight of her literally caused the lion's mouth to "water."
An electric car was a feature of one festival. It was a fine piece of work originally, but a day or two in the sun made it look as if it had figured in a wreck.
A steam engine in which many of the intricate parts of the real machine were reproduced in snow was the feature of another festival.—New York Tribune.

Matchless Luxury to Prisoners.
"Gimme a match." A prisoner in the holdover in the city jail pressed his face against the grating and called to a man passing by. The call for a match comes from out of the holdover fifty times every day. About 35 per cent of the men and women who find their way into the city jail are smokers. They have tobacco, or usually a few cents with which they can buy it. They seldom buy matches, though, because spending money for matches by a man who has but a few cents is considered extravagance.
"You can't imagine how many ways the prisoners contrive to save and get matches," said Jaller Emmens. "I have seen forty prisoners light cigarettes from a single match. On a day when matches are scarce a prisoner will never think of wasting a whole match. He will split it up into four pieces. This can be done easily with a pin. Then he announces to the crowd that he is about to light a cigarette and a crowd gathers about him with papers and tobacco. The man strikes the match with great deliberation and those who can't light up from the match do so from the lighted cigarettes of the others. Everybody gets a smoke off of one match. Those on the outside of the cells are accommodating to those on the inside."
"The women too often want matches. The women are in separate apartments, but there is a small hole through the door between the two rooms, and it is nothing uncommon to see a man hold a lighted cigarette up to the hole in the door so a woman on the other side can get her light."—Kansas City Journal.

The most successful fiction writer in England is Silas K. Hooking, of whom little or nothing is known in the United States. He was once a Methodist minister.
J. H. Stoddard has been on the stage sixty-five years and has missed but two performances.

WOMEN AND FASHION

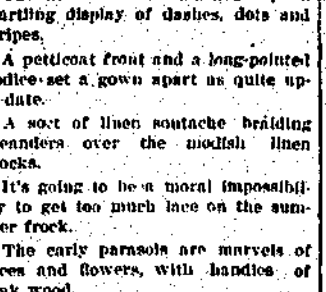
Women's Wear.
In her woman's heart was a poem,
A grand and tender song,
A word of hope for the weary,
A stern rebuke to the wrong;
It often pleaded for utterance,
For voice to reach the world,
To be raised where all might heed it,
A banner of love unfurled!
But she never found the moment,
With days so full of care,
To breathe out the burning heart-words
Of her poem nestling there.
There were always household duties,
Dull rounds for every day,
And just before her, step by step,
Some task all unfinished lay.



Two Parisian Gowns.
Two Parisian tailor gowns, showing
stitched bolers in shagreen effect
and delicate ornamentation, a lovely trimming.



Quiet Women.
Your quiet women are the women of power. The noisy, blustering, arrogant, self-asserting among them make the air hot with their voices, and trouble the world with their superabundant activities. But this cannot be called real strength; it is more generally a sham and a show which breaks down under the pressure of personal and private trial; while the true power of those who, as wives, induce the present, and, as mothers, mold the future, lies hidden from the public, all the more valuable because of its reserve. The perfume of the violet steals out from the dense thickets where it lies hidden, while the sunflower turns the glare of its disc full to the gaze of all passers-by, careless and coarse—patent to all, and without mystery or sweetness for any.

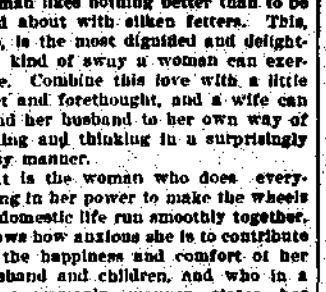


Women's Worst Enemy.
Any man who seeks to deprive women of one of their chief pleasures in life, gossip and gossiping, is a rank foe to all Eve's daughters, a foe and otherwise. Solitary confinement would not so much as a woman's voice to break the monotony of existence should be his sentence for thus striving to abolish this ancient right. At least, that is doubtless what the women think about A. W. Hammer, of New-castle, Ind., who has received word from the patent office that his patent has been granted for an automatic contrivance for use on rural telephone lines where there is more than one subscriber on a line. It is so constructed that when one subscriber of a party line calls another all other subscribers are automatically cut off, the circuit being opened again when the parties are through talking. It will entirely do away with "eavesdropping," which has been the bane of rural telephones for years. And what say the men about this benefactor of the human—ah-h-h. Talk lower, brother; the new invention has not yet been applied to the wires.

ties of life, the world knows, too. Our hearts grow kind and sympathetic and our thoughts high and pure.
We all know that this is true. Then let not our plain duty to surround our little children with every lovable, uplifting thing the world affords? Is it not our duty to ourselves to surround ourselves with everything which will refine our thoughts and help to form within us an admirable character? We owe it to our children, to ourselves and to society.
Probably the purest and most beautiful things on earth are flowers. Can you not imagine a character grown in the midst of a garden of flowers?

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WEALTH OF THE AMAZON.
It Is Not Rich as Could Be Utilized by Colonists.
There is a popular impression that the River Amazon, that mighty channel which drains a tropical area nearly as large as the whole of the United States, and is navigable for steamships for more than 2,000 miles, flows through a land of richness which only awaits development, says the Philadelphia Ledger. It has been assumed that the tropical products of the vast Amazon basin, comprising a territory of 2,500,000 square miles, would be conveyed to the outside world by means of the great water highway of commerce, and that the manufactures and products of the temperate zones would be returned to the economic development of Brazil, the country chiefly concerned. This pleasing prospect for commercial expansion has been held up before enterprising Americans in commercial handbooks, as well as in consular reports, until the average reader who thinks about the subject at all has gained the idea that the Amazon and its tributaries, besides being the greatest source of the world's rubber supply, present a field in which the future fortunes await the farmer, the lumberman, the miner or the cattle raiser who risks the venture.
All this, however, is a figment of the imagination. If we are to believe the statements sent from Para to the department of Commerce by Consul Ayres, who has recently made a voyage on the Amazon to Manaus, at the junction of the Negroes, the most important crude rubber market on the river. There is no reason, indeed, for doubting Mr. Ayres's conclusions, for his long service in the consular corps and his wide experience as a traveler entitle him to a respectful hearing as a trustworthy observer of commercial conditions. His reply to the many inquiries received at Para is "That such a miserable existence as would dignify a digger Indian would be hardly obtainable by one man in ten thousand of such as are thinking of coming here." This is a strong statement, but Mr. Ayres, who repeats the facts upon which he bases his opinion, and he makes out a very good case.
The entire Amazon valley, in Para as well as in Brazil, is elevated only a few inches above flood level, and is covered with vast forests, which, growing up out of the water, form the so-called "bunka." What little grazing land there is, is all held by private owners; and the inhabitants of the few straggling villages are not possible consumers of anything a colonist might produce. The beautiful and valuable woods in the Brazilian forests are found, not in great groves or clusters, like our pine or oak forests, but are as rare as diamonds in the gravel or gold nuggets in the trees. These trees are solitary; when two of them are only a quarter of a mile apart in thick-matted, almost impenetrable forest swamp, they are considered close together. Nor does this huge forest produce any great quantity of food for human beings. The staple articles of food for the dwellers on the Amazon are dried fish and the starch of the manioc root. Mr. Ayres thus sums up the situation:
"Grant that the colonist could get land, grant that he could raise vegetables, grant that he could raise cattle, grant that he could hunt, and hunt to the river bank valuable cabinet woods—and I assert that he can do none of these things—grant that he could do them all; grant that he spoke Portuguese fluently, grant that he had become instantly acclimated; grant all this and more, he would then be confronted with the problem of where to find a market for his products. Let him believe that the men who have lived here so long would supply such as are wanted in the world's markets could it be done; but the expense of taking them to such markets would be many times the value of the products themselves. A market here? No. The markets of Manaus and Para are very small and are fully supplied by native capital."
According to this discouraging report, graves of young and energetic white men are far too numerous in the green valley of the Amazon, and those who still dream of "a mighty river flowing through forests of rosewood and ebony, perfumed with rare orchids, where lucifer fruits are to be plucked from every tree and money rolls in a golden tide like that of the river itself," should awake to the stern realities of the case. The tropical El Dorado is evidently not to be found in the valley of the Amazon.

War Against the Daisy.
Daisies have been prohibited by law in two States—New York and Wisconsin—and in Canada, being placed on a par with the thistle as noxious and miscellaneous weeds.
The New York statute says: that both daisies and thistles shall be cut down twice a year along the lines of all canals and railroads, and on lands bordering the public highways, in June and July and in August and September, and in certain cases they may be cut down by any one at the expense of any corporation on whose lands they are found. Wisconsin and Canada are equally severe.
Daisies are not eaten by any kind of stock. Cattle avoid hay in which they are found, and they are so prolific that it is almost impossible to eradicate them from pasture fields.

Once in Ten Years.
After waiting ten years a man in Detroit received a visit from the stork the other day. Now it is customary at christenings to hand the priest a fee of \$2 for each youngster. But when this infant had passed through the ceremony the happy but economical parent tendered his spiritual adviser 25 cents. The clergyman headed it back and whispered: "Keep it until you have twins in your house and I will baptize them at the rate of two for a quarter."

People are advised to be industrious and economical. If they accumulate money by adopting these virtues, the shirtless say they must be thieves. When a man saves money honestly earned, has he a right to it? It is becoming a big question.